REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,782.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ " "
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. S. Howell, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th Jan. 1874, at 4 P.M.

January 1874.		February 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	24	Leaves Tuticorin	1
" Rutnagherry	25	" Colombo	2
" Vingorla	25	" Galle	3
" Goa	26	" Negapatam	6
" Carwar	26	" Pondicherry	7
" Mangalore	27	" Madras	8
" Cannanore	28	" Coconada	10
" Tellicherry	28	" Vizagapatam	12
" Calicut	29	" Bimlipatam	13
" Beypore	29	" Gopaulpore	13
" Cochin	30	" False Point	14
" Alleppy	30	Arrives at CALCUTTA	16

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th January 1874, at 2 P.M.

Jan. 1874.		Feb. 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSREH	4
" Kurrachee	20	" Mahomerah	4
" Guadur	21	" Fao	4
" Muscat	23	" Bushire	6
" Bunder Abbas	25	" Bahrein	8
" Linga	27	" Linga	11
" Bushire	29	" Bunder Abbas	13
" Koweit	31	" Muscat	15
" Fao	31	" Guadur	17
" Mahomerah	31	" Kurrachee	20
Arrive BUSREH ....Feb.	1	Arrive BOMBAY	23

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 500 Tons, 120 H.P. Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 12th January 1874 at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th January 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 19th January, 1874, at 2 P.M.

Until further notice the extra steamers leaving Bombay and Kurrachee on every Monday will call at VERAWUL, PORE-BUNDER, and CUTCH MANDVIE both ways.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. Coburn, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL on or about the 28th February 1874.

RATES OF FARES FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st CLASS......Rs. 500 } Exclusive of
Ditto 2nd CLASS...... " 350 } Wines, &c.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 18th November 1873.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

THE steam-ship MURIEL, 1,162 Tons, 700 H.P., will sail for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 20th instant

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—1st Class, Rs. 450, Exclusive of Wines.

This Steamer has Cabin and Saloon accommodation on deck, and carries a Stewardess. For passage, &c., apply to

KING, KING, & Co.,
4, Church Lane, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steam-ship CARADOC, 1,358 tons, will sail for LIVERPOOL about the 15th instant, and has room for a few First-class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, Rs. 350. Apply to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE new, First-class fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the Trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th January 1874. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 10th December 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE
GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9 10
Alexandria	39	25	9 10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 12th January, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN, (3,128 Tons, and 600 H. P.), Captain W. Soames, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th January 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 13th January 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA. (1,909 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 10th January.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th December 1873.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

2nd March 1874.
16th do.
30th do.
13th April 1874.
27th do.
11th May 1874.

PASSAGE MONEY (Exclusive of Liquors).

First Class ..... Rs. 660
Second Class ..... Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 3 Rampart Row. Superintendent.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the under-mentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Oorun	2 0 0	0 2 0	0 4
Hog Island	2 0 0	0 1 0	0 6 0
Oolwa	3 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
Rewas	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
Dhurrumtur	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
Thull	2 8 0	1 0 0	0 4 0
Alibaugh	3 0 0	1 4 0	0 6 0
Rewdunda	4 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 2 P.M.

The Thull, Alibaugh, and Rewdunda Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 3 P.M., and returning leaves Rewdunda at 6 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Properties at Musjid Bunder Cross Road.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by the Mortgagee Nenbaee widow of the late Vullibhoy Ulwanee, to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 p.m., the following immovable properties in different lots on the premises on account and at the risk of Essoojee Sulimanjee Sanker, deceased, Suffrabaee, widow of Essoojee Sulimanjee Sanker, deceased, and Elizer Essoojee Sanker, the Mortgagors :—

1.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Musjid Bunder Cross Road without the Fort walls in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 215 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a gully and by house No. 31, belonging to Suffrabai, wife of Essoojee Sulimanjee Sanker, deceased, and Elizer Essoojee Sanker, on the west by the house of Rahimoo, Alibaboy, deceased, on the north by the said Musjid Bunder Cross Road, and on the south by the house No. 10, belonging to Essoojee Sulimanjee Sanker, deceased, and which said messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house is assessed by the Assessor of Assessment under No. 32.

2.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Musjid Bunder Cross Road, without the Fort walls, in the Island of Bombay in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 125 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows : that is on the east by the house of Maoomed Rowjee, on the west by house No. 10, belonging to Essoobjee Sulimanjee Sanker, deceased, on the north by the house No. 34, belonging to Suffrabai, wife of Essoobjee Sulimanjee Sanker, deceased, and Elizer Essoobjee Sanker, and on the south by the house of Thacker Nathoo Shamjee, and which said messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house is assessed by the Assessor of Assessment under No. 33.

3.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Musjid Bunder Cross Road, without the Fort walls in the Island of Bombay in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 122 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, i.e., on the east by the house of Neubai, widow of Vullibhoy Ulwani, on the west by house No. 32 belonging to Essoojee Sulimanjee Sanker, deceased, on the north by the Musjid Bunder Cross Road, on the south by house No. 33 belonging to Essoobjee Sulimanjee Sanker, deceased and which said message, tenement and dwelling-house is assessed by the assessor of assessments under No. 34.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at his room No. 12, Apollo Street.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th January 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER. No. 7, MEADOW STREET.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESSES FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand circular front single-horse Miniature Brougham, painted dark green, lined to match in perfect order, by Biddlecombe.

Two handsome new boat-shaped small Open Carriages, painted dark blue and dark green, lining to match, inadapture for one or pair.

One English-built nearly new, light Mail Phaeton painted dark green, lining to match, by William Cole.

Also

A first-class new light Office Shigram, painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps. The above Shigram sold under guarantee of material and workmanship.

A nearly new English-built Miniature Brougham, with lamps and shafts, by J. Henderson.

One ditto Self-driving Phaeton.

HARNESSES.

Just Received for Sale.

A batch of Plated and Brass Mounted Buggy, Dog Cart, and Carriage Harnesses, newly made, neat and plain, with round brow reins ; also few pairs of Steel Pole Chains.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 12th January 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, situate on the West side of Memon Wadda Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

Pursuant to the power of Sale, contained in an Indenture of mortgage, bearing date the tenth day of January 1871, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed by Mr. Nensey Khiras, the mortgagee, to sell by Public Auction, on Monday, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, on account and at the risk of Memon Abba Ahmed, the Mortgagor, the undermentioned Landed Property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the West side of Memon Wadda Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and admeasuring fourteen feet and ten inches in breadth, and sixty-eighth feet and ten inches in length, or thereabout, be the same little more or less, and bounded on or towards the North by the house of Jorman Abba Oosman and Mahomed Oosman, on the East by a public passage, on the South by the house of Noormahomed Oosman and Esmail Oosman, and on the West by a Sweepers' passage, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector or assessment under No. 60.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be made known on reference being made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of the whole of the costly and handsome stock in trade, shop goods and furniture, &c., of the well-known firm of the late Mr. Nancy Parpia, deceased, at the instruction of his Executor, at his shop at Byculla, Parell Road.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 20th and 21st day of January 1874, at 1 P.M. each day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed by the executor of the late Mr. Nancy Parpia, deceased, to sell by public auction, the whole of the valuable stock-in-trade, shop goods and furniture, &c., at his establishment, No. 13, Parell Road, Byculla, opposite the Jewish Synagogue; the same consist of almost every variety of household furniture, best plated articles, glass and porcelain ware, chandeliers, argand lustres, pier and toilet glasses, brass and carved bedsteads, rich velvet and Wilton's carpets, secular, pier, side, and dining tables, drawing-room chairs and couches, teapoys, chest of drawers, cupboards and wardrobe, English and carved whatnots, writing, folding, dressing and wash hand tables, engravings in gilt and Mosaic frames, handsomely carved ottomans, single, double, and three-light hanging argand and table lamp, cutlery, spare marble slabs and other miscellaneous articles, sets of English plated mounted on German Silver single harness, carriages of every description, gentleman's and lady's saddles, and other miscellaneous articles, &c., &c.

Catalogues will shortly be published, and the property will be on inspection one week before the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th January 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms :—

A light English-built mail phaeton and a bay high caste Arab horse, very handsome and quiet.

An Invoice of first-class Musical Instruments and other goods, just imported, consisting of a Harmonium, expressive a 10-stop harmonium, a grand pianoforte by Broadwood, 8 air musical box, Chinese figures, a pair of duplex lamps, torquois stands, 1 pair oleographs "Worth" and "Gravelotte," sets of colored photographs, the "Derby," "Steeple Chase" and "Hunting" tabulated scales, large and small size alphabetic 1 cases, a magic lantern with 2 dozen slides, croquet sets, 3-sights binoculars, a gilt tea and coffee set in leather case lined velvet, a perpetual fountain, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th January 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

FOR ONE EXTRA NIGHT.
POSITIVELY LAST
APPEARANCE AT THIS THEATRE.
ALBUM OF STARS VARIETY TROUPE.

MONDAY, 12TH JANUARY 1874.

IN SONGS, DANCES, AND FARCES.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE AT THIS THEATRE.

GRAND PROGRAMME. GRAND PROGRAMME.

Prices—First Seats, 3 Rupees. Second do., 2. Third do., 1. Pit 8 annas.

Doors open at 8 ; commence at 9 o'clock.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

ALBUM OF STARS VARIETY TROUPE.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, JAN. 13, 1874.

THIS TROUPE
WILL APPEAR AT THE ABOVE THEATRE
IN AN ENTIRELY
NEW PROGRAMME.

Prices—Dress Circle, 3 Rupees ; Stalls, 2 ; Gallery, 1 ; and Pit, 8 annas.

Doors open at 8 ; commence at 9 o'clock.

TICKETS to be had of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., and at SMITH'S APOLLO RESTAURANT.

THE FLOATING THEATRE, MAIDAN.

THE GREAT
MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE.

Mr. A. FEITELSOHN has much pleasure in announcing to the Public of Bombay that he will erect the above Theatre on the Maidan, on the exact spot lately occupied by CHIARINI'S ITALIAN CIRCUS,

WHERE THE
GREAT MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE
WILL RE-APPEAR IN AN
ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME.

THE FLOATING THEATRE
WILL BE READY ON OR ABOUT JANUARY 17TH, 1874.
A. FEITELSOHN, Proprietor.

SALTPETRE.—Parties desirous of supplying about 150 tons of SALTPETRE during the next 12 months for the use of the Gunpowder Manufactory at Kirkee, near Poona, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned, who will receive Tenders up to the 28th February 1874.

THOMAS T. HAGGARD, Colonel,
Agent for Gunpowder.

Gunpowder Factory Office, Kirkee, 8th January 1874.

TENDERS will be received up to 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 19th instant, for LAYING the TRACK of the TRAMWAY from the Wellington Fountain to Pydownee Tank.

The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

For Specifications and any information apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, 12th January 1874.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED, PER S. S. ATHOL,
A CONSIGNMENT OF
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
OILMANSTORES.

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

JUST LANDED, A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF
REDGATE & CO.'S HAMS AND BACON.

PRIME YORK HAMS, in Canvas..p. lb. 14 as. Cash.
WILTSHIRE BACON, in sides of about 27 lbs. ..... " 11 as. "

BASS' BEER,
BOTTLED BY CAMERON AND SAUNDERS,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Casks of 3 dozen Quarts ..... per doz. Rs. 5 12 0
" 6 dozen Pints ..... " 3 12 0

BREAKFAST
AND
DINNER CLARETS,
IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

STILL HOCKS
AND
SPARKLING MOSELLE,
LANDING PER S. S. DIDO,
QUARTS AND PINTS.

TH. BICHE LATOUR'S
CELEBRATED

COGNAC VIEUX, Green Label, per dozen ..... Rs. 24 0 0
COGNAC VIEUX, White Label " ..... " 21 0 0

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON TAKING FIVE DOZENS.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.

PRICE LISTS, WHOLESALE AND GENERAL, FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

These useful articles are daily proving more essential to the safety and comfort of residents, especially European, in this country. Medical advice being generally beyond immediate call, the importance of a familiarity with the use of simple remedies cannot be over-estimated.

TOURISTS' CHESTS.

Made of Solid Leather, small and portable.

Pattern Nos.	1,	2,	8,	12,	22
Prices filled	Rs. 40	Rs. 38	Rs. 24	Rs. 42	Rs. 36

DOMESTIC CHESTS, PLAIN PATTERNS.

In polished Mahogany. May be furnished with leather covers and then form excellent Camp Chests.

Pattern Nos.	4,	5,	6
Prices filled	Rs. 39	Rs. 44	Rs. 50

DOMESTIC CHESTS, ELEGANT.

In polished Mahogany, Walnut, or Rosewood, very strong, lasting, and convenient.

Pattern Nos	21,	23,	24,	25,	26,	27
Prices filled	Rs. 80	Rs. 43	Rs. 53	Rs. 59	Rs. 66	Rs. 100

CAMP CHESTS.

In solid Leather, very durable ; resisting rough usage, similar in style to the TOURISTS' Chests, but larger.

Pattern Nos	11	28
Prices filled	Rs. 50	Rs. 75

Camp Chests may also be formed by fitting the DOMESTIC Chests with Leather covers.

THE DISTRICT MEDICINE CHEST.

Furnished in precise conformity with "Medical Hints for the Districts," remarkably compact ; invaluable to District Officers, 14 by 8 by 6 inches.

Complete with Leather cover. Rs. 85.

SHIPS' AND CONTRACTORS' CHESTS.

Of Deal, painted and grained oak, considerably larger than ordinary Camp Chests.

Pattern Nos	7,	8,	15,	16,	17
Prices filled	Rs. 60	Rs. 100	Rs. 70	Rs. 85	Rs. 130

VETERINARY CHEST.

In strong Mahogany.

Pattern No. 9 Price filled ..... Rs. 70

The above will afford an idea of the variety and prices of the different Chests ; but D. S. K. & Co. would recommend intending purchasers either to write for a detailed list, or to state for what purpose the Chest is required, and the approximate price.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

By all Dealers throughout the World.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back at 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. MURIEL, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS at the Bunders.

FORBES & Co.,
Agents for Charterers, s.s. Muriel.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of London made JEWELRY, consisting of

BROOCHES AND EARRINGS ;
GOLD SETS AND HALF SETS ;
SUITS OF THE NEWEST PATTERN ;
GUARDS, NECK-CHAINS, & NECKLETS ;
CROSSE'S LOCKETS AND PENDANTS ;
WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS,
OF THE NEWEST DESIGN
AND BEST WORKMANSHIP.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c, &c, &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS :
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY :
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A Pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 11, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY
(Near the Esplanade Hotel)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

Jubbulpore Exhibition 1866, Gold Medal.
Agra " 1867, two Silver Medals and two Silver Cups.
Paris International Exhibition 1867, Bronze Medal.
Dublin Exhibition, Bronze Medal
Fine Art Exhibition, Simla 1870, Gold Medal.
Ootacamund " 1869, Silver Medal.
Kurrachee " 1869, First Prize.
Bombay " 1873, First Class Silver Medal.

The Viceroy's Gold Medals for the best Photograph in the Bengal Photographic Society's Exhibitions of 1867 and 1870.

And

The Gold Medals of the Bengal Photographic Society for 1864 1865, 1866, 1869, 1871, and 1872.

All the above Prizes have been awarded to

MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD

for their splendid series of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, comprising views in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, Grand Snow-scenes of the Hamalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, the Bombay Presidency and Rajpootana.

Travellers and the public generally are respectfully solicited to inspect this really fine collection of photographs before purchasing elsewhere.

A series of Views and Groups in Burmah are in preparation, and will be ready shortly.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil Water Colours, or Crayons, from the smallest miniature to half-size—Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd December 1873.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IS prepared in the most scientific manner, by thoroughly educated Chemists and Druggists, who have had many years' experience. It is not a simple extract from one article, but is compounded of extracts from a number of Roots, Herbs, Barks, and Leaves, all of which are possessed of some particular virtue or power in curing the diseases that have their source in the blood and humours ; and these different vegetable extracts are combined in such a way as to retain, in its full strength, the special curative virtue possessed by each. The root of the Sarsaparilla plant, found in Honduras, is that which we use in this preparation ; it is the kind which all medical men esteem most. About fifty per cent. of Bristol's Sarsaparilla consists of this concentrated extract, the remainder, as above stated, being composed of extracts from other powerful, cleansing, and healing vegetable substances. It does not contain anything that is dangerous or injurious to health, and in this, as in nearly every other respect, is entirely different from all other preparations sold under the name of Sarsaparilla.

By having our own agents at the places where the various roots, drugs, herbs and plants, composing our medicines, are produced, we are enabled to exercise that constant care in selection which insures uniformity of excellence ; and we spare no money and no effort to procure the best—and only the best—of every article entering into their composition ; and it is with the most abiding confidence we say, to the sick of all nations and all countries, that in Bristol's Sarsaparilla you have a remedy more reliable than any before offered to you, and which will not disappoint you in the cure of

Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head,
Nervous and General Debility,
Old Sores, Ulcers, Tumours,
Abscesses, Boils, Eruptions,
Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Female Derangements,
White Swellings,
Fever and Ague,
Chills and Fever,
& Dumb Ague.

As a means of building up the constitution that has been broken down by the excessive use of Mercury, Iron, or other Minerals, our Sarsaparilla will be found most excellent, and can be administered with safety to the weakest patients. As a purifier of the blood and humours, in the Spring and early Summer, it will be found unfailing. It can be taken freely at all seasons, rainy or dry. For some of the above diseases, the use of the Sarsaparilla must be continued a considerable time, especially for those that are hereditary or constitutional in their nature—such as Scrofula : but a faithful compliance with the directions will always relieve and mitigate, and in a great majority of cases will effect a complete cure. It will also be found, in all of the above diseases, that a cure will be greatly hastened by using our Bristol's Sugar-coated pills, in moderate doses, in connection with the Sarsaparilla ; they carry off large quantities of morbific or diseased matter set free in the system by the Sarsaparilla, and in this way facilitate the return of normal functional operations.

FOR SALE AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE
(TRADE MARK)
IS SUPERSEDING ALL POMADES, OILS, AND HAIR WASHES.

ITS use is an unspeakable luxury. The elegance and comfort it imparts, its restorative and preservative powers, its suitability for all varieties of Hair, whether of the soft or shock order, and the delicacy of its perfume, have secured for it general popularity.

The prominence of this advertisement cannot convey any adequate idea of the great value of the "DOUCHE."

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA.

HAS JUST OPENED IN BOTH HER ESTABLISHMENTS, ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN BONNETS, HATS, DRESSES, AND EVERY DETAIL OF
MILLINERY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S
SPECIAL KIT
FOR
OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	12 0	to	20 0
Overland Suits, All-wool			27 0
Warm Suits (Scotch Tweed)			35 0
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	30 0	to	45 0
Dressing Gowns	8 8	to	23 0
Pyjamas	3 0	to	8 8
Oxford Shirts, each			6 0
White Shirts, each			4 8
Printed Cambric Shirts	4 0	to	4 8
Wove Flannel Shirts (all New Patterns)			8 0
Silk and Wool Shirts			8 8
Spun Silk Shirts			11 0
Cardegan Jacket, very warm			[illegible]
Under-Vests	[illegible]		[illegible]

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Under Pants	6 0	to	8 0
Overland Trunks	22 0	to	40 0
Best Solid Leather			50 0
Extra Size Leather			65 0
Jack-hide Bags			25 0
Black-hide Circular Tops			32 0
Sovereign Belts			3 4
Tiffin Basket			18 0
Courier Bags	5 0	to	10 8
Soiled Linen Bags	5 0	to	6 0
Sponge Bags			2 0
Hair Brushes in Leather Case, per pair			9 0
Travelling Pillows			2 0
Rug Straps	1 8	to	2 8
Waterproof Suits, complete			[illegible]
[illegible]			3 8

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Cholera Belts			3 0
Warm Gloves			2 0
Warm Mufflers			3 0
Gents' Scarfs, Knot or for Pin or Ring	2 0	to	3 8
Paper Collars, per dozen			0 12
Linen Collars, all New Shapes			6 0
Shakespeare, with Coloured Tie attached			6 8
Cotton Socks, per dozen	11 8	to	20 0
Warm Merino, per dozen	15 8	to	25 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0	to	18 8
Silk Umbrellas			11 4
Long Rugs & Scotch Maud's Blankets	15 0	to	30 0
[illegible]			11 0
Beech [illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]

A LARGE STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN EIGHT HOURS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

DADABHOY COWASJEE, 30, Meadow Street, begs to inform the PUBLIC in general that he has always on hand an extensive STOCK of GLASS, CROCKERY and PLATEDWARES, of every description ; Lamps and Lustres of the best make ; Filters of all sizes, from Doulton and Watts ; Rich Toilet sets, complete, which he offers FOR SALE at much REDUCED PRICES. Articles given on hire for a day or month.

F. ROWLAND,
CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS, CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER. LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED TO REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

Now Ready, handsomely bound in imitation Russia, beveled boards.

FAMILY HERALD.
Vol. XXXI., price 4s. 6d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "the *Family Herald*, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

Now Ready.

FAMILY HERALD. Vol. XXXI., price 4s. 6d. contains Twenty-Six Essays.

The *British Quarterly Review* says—"There is a well-considered leading article or essay every week, upon some subject of an intructive or thoughtful character."

Now Ready.

FAMILY HERALD. Vol. XXXI., price 4s. 6d., contains Three Novels, Three Novelettes, and Twenty-seven Tales by popular Authors.

The *Saturday Review* says—"Its novels and tales are quite as well written as the best circulating-library stories."

Now Ready.

FAMILY HERALD. Vol. XXXI., price 4s. 6d., contains numerous Answers to Correspondents, affording "an insight into the heart and mind of society which cannot be obtained elsewhere."

The *Saturday Review* says—"The editor is the confidante and confessor in every station of life. The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them."

Now Ready.

FAMILY HERALD. VOL. XXXI., price 4s. 6d., contains—Family Matters : The *British Quarterly Review* says—"Under this head a column of recipes and instructions in house-hold matters excellent in their way, are given week by week." The Riddler : The *Brighton Examiner* says—"Under this head a fund of amusement is afforded to the home circle in its capital riddles, puzzles, enigmas, charades, and rebuses" Poetry : The *British Quarterly Review* says—"Three are charming verses let into its pages like sunshine to brighten them ;" and Random Readings,—"An anthology of stray humour most judiciously selected."

Now Ready.

FAMILY HERALD.
VOL. XXXI., price 4s. 6d.

London : WILLIAM STEVENS, 421, Strand, W.C. ;

And may be had (at a small precentage over the published price by Order of all Booksellers.

Xmas Presents
AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co.'s Stock of Goods suitable for the above has never been more *Extensive, Varied, and Recherche* than at the present time.

THEIR IMPORTATIONS for THIS SEASON have been *unusually heavy*, and the closing of the VIENNA EXHIBITION has enabled their CONTINENTAL AGENTS to secure for them expressly a variety of

VERY CHOICE NOVELTIES,

which are now exposed for inspection in their Show-rooms, and the prices of which will be found to be most moderate.

THEIR SUPERB STOCK OF
HIGH CLASS ENGLISH JEWELLERY

has been selected with a judgment acquired by long experience of Indian Buyers, while their fine show of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES,

(Manufactured especially to withstand the mutability of the Indian climate,) has never been more varied or attractive.

MAKING IT THEIR BUSINESS TO STUDY the wants of every class of purchaser in this country, H. & Co. have for this Season given particular attention to the *variety* of their stock, and the result is that

A XMAS OR NEW YEAR'S GIFT,
A WEDDING OR BIRTHDAY PRESENT,

Or an Elegant Article combining Usefulness with Ornament, and suitable for GENERAL PRESENTATION, can be purchased in their Establishment, at prices from

Rs. 5 to Rs. 5,000.

For Local Constituents our Stock is on view. Orders from Mofussil Purchasers will receive the prompt attention of a special department organized for up-country despatches.

Selections from show-room Stock will be forwarded the same day upon which the Order reaches Town.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engines complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite ; this is owing to taking your Pills, I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L.S.

To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS London."

ESTABLISHED 1751.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND,

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India :—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial ..... £ 4 14 0
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped 6 6 9
In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.

GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).

Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c. 12 12 0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes 21 0 0

GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case 18 13 0
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case 27 6 0

Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents, Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay ; Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras ; Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta ; Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free.

SPECTACLES ! SPECTACLES ! !

RUST PREVENTED.

DOLLOND'S Nickle-plated STEEL SPECTACLES, to prevent Rusting, are now being made especially for India, with GLASSES of ALL SHADES, from 7s. 6d. each.

DOLLOND'S Pocket Aneroids, £3 3s. and £3 10s. Field Glasses, Telescopes, Prismatic Compasses, &c., &c.

1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

N.B.—Goods can now be sent by Indian Parcel Post for 1s. 4d. per lb.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, THE FERNERY, Government Gate Road, Parell, lately vacated by R. Knight, Esq. For Rent and particulars apply to

A. F. SOUNDY,
Hummum Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the 1st December 1873, Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Offices will be REMOVED to No. 4, Church Lane, Bombay, lately vacated by Messrs. Remington, Stovell and Co. All Communications, Parcels, and Cases should be addressed in full as follows :—KING, KING & Co., Army Agents, 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. DAVID E. GOSTLING in our Firm CEASED on the 31st ultimo.

SCOTT, McCLELLAND, & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st, Jan. 1874.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned has THIS DAY commenced practice as an ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER. He is prepared to make Designs for Iron Bridges, Civil and Public Buildings, to advise and arbitrate on Professional Matters, and to make Final Measurements and Accounts of Contract Works.

DAVID E. GOSTLING, C.E.,
Fellow Royal Inst. Brit. Architects.

Office, National Bank Building, Bombay, 1st Jan. 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE FOR MATHERAN PASSENGERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SPECIAL TRAINS from Callian to Narel on SATURDAYS, and from Narel to Callian on MONDAYS, for MATHERAN PASSENGERS, both running in connection with the Down and Up Callian Local Trains, will be DISCONTINUED until further notice.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th January 1874.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—MR. JAMES McDONALD, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—MRS. McDONALD, }

FORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—MR. A. D. SMEATON, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—MRS. SMEATON, }

Music Master—MR. JOSEPH SCHMOCK.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.

Bombay, January, 1874.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (LIMITED.)

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, and established on the model of the Civil Service Supply Association.

CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,000, IN 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 20 EACH.

(*With Power to Increase.*)

Deposit on Application Rs. 5 per Share.

Instalment on Allotment Rs 5 per Share, and a further Call of Rs. 10 as required at an interval of not less than three months after allotment.

DIRECTORS.

WALTER LANG, Esq., Messrs. FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.
T. E. TAYLOR, Esq., Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co.
ANDREW HAY, Esq., Broker
A. E. PEILE., Esq., Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE.
PERCY J. JAMES, Esq., R.N., Commanding H. M. S. *Abyssinia.*
(*With power to add to the number.*)

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE, Parsee Bazaar Street.

BANKERS.

The NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, Elphinstone Circle.

AUDITORS.

T. LIDBETTER, Esq. ; S. READ, Esq.

SECRETARIES AND AGENTS.

Messrs. C. E. MITCHELL & Co., No. 11 Hummum Street, to which address all communications should be sent, and where the Articles of Association can be seen.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS SOCIETY has been formed on the same co-operative principles as the Civil Service Supply Association in London, for the purpose of supplying its supporters with articles both of domestic consumption and general use at the lowest possible prices.

The Society is intended to supply a want long felt in Bombay, namely, of an institution where European stores of approved quality can be purchased at a very moderate advance on English wholesale prices, after addition of shipping charges.

It is intended to keep in stock nearly every requisite in ordinary use, and the goods will be ordered from England, &c., from the best wholesale houses in the trade.

To enable the Society to attain this object, negociations are being entered into with the wholesale houses in Europe which supply the Civil Service Supply Association in London, and it is anticipated that arrangements will be made as favourable to the Society as those which have been the true secret of the success of the Civil Service Supply Association.

Special arrangements will be made to suit up-country customers, and, as soon as practicable, Branch Stores will be opened at Poona, Kurrachee, and other important stations.

To avoid the possibility of bad debts, *all articles must be supplied from the Stores must be paid for at the time of ordering; all orders from up-country must be accompanied by a remittance*, and the number of the ticket and the name of the holder must be stated in all orders sent by post.

To suit the convenience of Shareholders, Deposit Accounts will be received of Rs. 50 and upwards, which will be credited to the Depositor on the purchase of goods by him.

Price Lists of all articles sold at the Society's Stores will be compiled every three months, and will be forwarded free of charge to Shareholders. These price lists will be accurately compiled, and will be found to contain the fullest details as to the goods on sale :—Shareholders can thus, by making out a list of articles required and sending the list with remittance to the Society's stores, obviate the necessity of personal attendance.

It is an established fact that consumers by availing themselves of the co-operative system obtain an immense advantage, both in quality and price, and from the assurance of support received from all classes of the community, the Directors are convinced that this is an advantageous time to introduce the system, and that operation on an extensive scale with large and increasing body of consumers, and they have every reason to believe that by careful management the business will develop itself into a large and profitable undertaking.

Remittances may be made through any Bank or Firm for goods to be supplied, &c., to be paid in to the account of the Society, at the Society's Bankers, in Bombay. The goods ordered will then be despatched by rail or steamer, as required.

The Civil Service Supply Association whose mode of doing business has been adopted by this Society, is a great commercial success in England, and a proved boon to persons of limited income. The extraordinary rapidity with which that business has grown will best be seen from the following table, showing the amount of sales at the Stores during each year of the Association's existence, viz :—

Date.	*Amount of Sales.*	*Date.*	*Amount of Sales.*
1865	£ 5,000	1869	£345,000
1866	21,000	1870	447,000
1867	83,000	1871	646,000
1868	218,000	1872	723,000

"During the half-year ending 31st March last the sales reached £392,000, being therefore at the rate of £784,000 a year, viz. for grocery and wine £410,000, for hosiery and clothing £192,000, and for fancy goods, stationery, &c. £184,000."

At the time the above extract appeared in the *Cornhill Magazine*, i.e. July 1873, in an *Article* by a *Member of the Civil Service Stores* (to which intending members are referred for the fullest information) about 8,100 lbs. of tea and about 15 tons of sugar were being sold weekly.

"CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.—The Report of the Civil Service Supply Association, for the half-year ending the 28th February 1873, has just been issued. During the period under notice, 343 new shares have been issued, bringing the total number of shares now in force up to 4,325. The issue of 213 tickets to members of the Civil Service, and 19 to their friends, has completed the number of tickets which the Committee are authorized to issue to outsiders, and we are informed that there are at present numerous applicants for tickets who, unless the existing rule is altered, cannot be admitted to the benefits of the Association. The goods bought during the half year represented a value of £370,769, the sales amounting to £391,742, and the stock in hand being valued at £95,638. The gross profit on the trading was £11,323, and this, with the receipt for shares, tickets, and from other sources of revenue, amounting to £1,236, makes a total gross income for the half year of £32,559. The working expenses amounted to 6 2/3 per cent., or £20,113. The total net profit was £12,321."

The paid-up capital of the Civil Service Supply Association does not exceed £2,500. The net profit of £12,321, as quoted above, shows a percentage of nearly 500 per cent. on the capital of that Company.

The *Leeds Express* of the 4th June 1873 contains the following :

"CIVIL SERVICE PROFITS IN LONDON.—The Civil Service Co-operative Stores in the Haymarket have just closed their past year's accounts. It has been a very satisfactory year to the members, the goods sold and paid for across the counter in round numbers amounting to £400,000. In about the same time the more extensive stores of the parent society, in Monkwell Street and Long Acre, sold £700,000 worth of groceries, wines, draperies, &c. The metropolitan middle classes, by whom the two institutions are mainly supported, expended thereat upwards of £1,000,000."

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO BE RETAINED BY THE BANKERS.

To the Directors of the
"BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED."

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to your Bankers (or by cheque enclosed herewith) the sum of Rupees ______ being a Deposit of Rs. 5 per share on ______ Shares in the above Company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number that you may allot me, subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association ; and I hereby authorise you to forward by Post to my address the Certificate of the Shares allotted to me.

Signature ______
Name in full ______
Residence ______
Profession or Business ______
Date ______ 187 .

Deposits on application for Shares may be remitted to the Secretaries and Agents at the Offices, No. 11 Hummum Street, Bombay, for payment to the account of the Society, and the Bankers' Receipts will be sent back.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
(BOMBAY AND SIMLA)
BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,
THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB,
THE MAHARAJAHS OF
JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES from Rs. 20 to Rs. 130
GOLD WATCHES " 50 to 3,000
CLOCKS " 15 to 180
MUSICAL BOXES " 15 to 800
JEWELLERY—A large selection.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CAREFULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 10TH JANUARY.

EXCHANGE has to-day again advanced, principally owing to advices from Calcutta giving higher rates ruling there.

In Government Securities there is almost no business reported, and prices are considerably lower for all descriptions of paper. At the same time the quotations may be said to be almost nominal.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ....1s. 10 13/16d.
Credit Bills, do. ....1s. 10¾d. to 15/16d.
Documents, do. ....1s. 11 to 1/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight............1s. 10 17/32d. to 9/16d.
Credit, do. ....1s. 10¾d.
Documents, do. ....1s. 10 13/16d.
Bank Bills, demand ....1s. 10½d.
Bills in francs 3 months' sight............ 242 to 242½.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99d.
Do demand .... 100¼d.

On Madras 30 days' sight 99¾
Do. demand............ par

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. to 223½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ... 108 ¾ to 109 n.
Four & half per cent. 104¼
Four per cent. 102½*
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 .... ½ per cent. prem.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 ... ½ " "
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond............113 ex coupon.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand............ 4 per cent
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ...... 5½ "
Do. do. over 3 do. ...... 6½ "
Do. on Merchandise ...... 7½ "
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ...... 6½ "
Do. do. over 3 do. ...... 6½ "
Do. do. ...... 7½ "
Bank Bills .... 6½ "
Mercantile Paper .... 6 "

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-12
Carolus ... ... " 236
Mexican Dollars ... ... " 222
Francs ... ... " 136
Bar Silver... ... ... " 107¼
Gold Leaf ... ... " 17-2½
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ... ... " 17-¼
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch ... ... " 17

FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

RATES by steamer dull and unchanged. By sail little enquiry.

London { Cotton .... Cases .... Seeds .... } No ship
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ...... £2 10s. 0d.; Wooden Ships " ...... £2 10s. 0d. nominal.; Myrabollams .... £2 5s. 0d.; Coir bdls .... £1 10s.
Seeds............ £2 5s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton............ Coffee............ } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
London .... £3 15s. 0d.
Venice .... £3 7s. 6d.
Trieste .... £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool............ £3 5s. 0d.
Havre Cotton .... £3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal... { Wheat .... £2 17s. 6d.; Seeds............ £2 17s. 6d.; Cotton .... £2 17s. 6d.
China ... { Steamer Cotton .... Rs. 20 per ton.; " Opium .... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.; Sailing Ships .... Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt .... Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay .... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius .... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY, 10TH JANUARY.

MARKET firm for Spinning and Colaba and Mazagon Land shares. Bank of Bombay shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Neml. value ₱ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
160,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	88
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	777½
10,000	500	106	12 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	285
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	132
10,000	250	all	12 [illegible]	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

----	£20	218-8-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	241
----	£20	109-1-6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
----	£20	48-10-2	do.	Ditto	
----	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
----	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C	1,580
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	113
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land	950
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	390

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½.a	Alexandra Spinning	1,550
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,840
800	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,975
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,350
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	3[illegible]
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,830
180	2,000	all	200p.a	Great Eastern	2,750
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,350
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,490
900	1,000	all	100p.a	Morarjee Spinning	1,325
800	2,500	all	150p.a	Oriental	4,000
690	2,500	400	200p.a	Royal	2,325
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,750

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

156	5,000	2,850	160 pa	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,625
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	910
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
156	12,000	1,,000	100pa.	Apollo Press Co.	5,500
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,380
200	2,000	all	200pa.	Bombay Press Co.	920
200	500	all	50p.a	Do New	275
500	1,000	1,000	100 pa	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	900
500	1,000	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	3,800
350	9,000	all	250pa	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	4,800
400	2,000	1,800	75 pa	Framji Cowasji Press Co	420
500	1,000	all	70 pa	French Press Co	655
250	5,000	1,467	75 pa	Imperial Press Co.	775
200	400	350	60 pa	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	530
600	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,900
120	2,500	750	125 pa	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	850
400	850	750	135 pa	Scinde Press Co.	515
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,135
120	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
150	850	all	50 pa.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 pa*	Volkart United Press Co.	925

o Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	13½pa.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,370
1,000	50	all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	600	300	15 pa.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	102
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	1½ pa.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	26
	500	all	45 pa.	Treacher & Co	420
	250	all.	40 pa.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	48

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market, on Saturday, closed quiet but unchanged. The following sales are reported to have taken place on Saturday:—

2,000 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 8¼ lbs. at Rs. 5 3 0
500 " " " 40 " 39 " 8¼ " at " 5 4 0
500 " " " 45 " 39 " 6 " at " 4 1 0
1,500 " " Madapollam 32 " 24 " 3 " at " 2 0 0
1,000 " " Cam rics 50 " 24 " 5¼ " at " 3 7 0

COTTON.

Reuters of the 9th reports the Liverpool market as closing steady, with Surats quiet but unchanged. In prices there is no change so far as our Indian sorts are concerned. The market here closed on Saturday rather firmer, with an advance of Rs. 2 per candy, particularly in new cotton. The following are our closing quotation:—

New Oomrawuttee (Feb. delivery)......... Rs. 200 to Rs. 201
" Akote (" ")............ " 203 to " 204
" Broach M. G. (March ")............ " 225 to " 226
" Hingunghaut (Jan. ")............ " 238 to " 239
" Dhollerah (April ")............ " 186 to " 187
Old Dhollerah............ " 170 to " 175
" Sawginned............ " 183 to " 185
" Vingorla............ " 171 to " 173

The following purchases were on Saturday effected by European firms:—

50 Candies New Barsee............at Rs. 195
100 " " Dhollerah (April)............at " 186
50 " " Fairpore............at " 192
50 " " Khandeish............at " 182
25 " " Nuggur............at " 194
10 " " "............at " 194
25 " " "............at " 193
100 " " Broach M.G. (March)............at " 228
25 " Old Barsee............at " 170
50 " " Dhollerah (W. S.)............at " 158
100 " " Verawul "............at " 148-54
50 " " Veerungaum............at " 159

YARNS.

There is very little doing, and prices are tending downward. The following sale was, on Saturday, made by one European firm:—

5,100 lb. Water No. 30s ....at 10¼ as per lb.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	South Tyne (s)	Hallett	Newcastle, Dec. 6.
11	Pearl (s)	Doert	Cutch.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Allandale (s)	Chappel	Liverpool via Carwar.
	Bangalore (s)	Burns	Australia.
	Flora (s)	Gutrovich	Trieste, &c.
	Shamrock	Leland	New York.
	Asia (s)	Stewart	Kurrachee.
	Koina (s)	Profumo	Aden and Jeddah.
	Chaldia (s)	Lewis	Coast, Calcutta & China.
	Statelie	Logan	Rangoon.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Carwar.

The ship Queen of the Lake, Page, to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

Jan. ARRIVALS.

8 Star of Greece.........Shaw ....London, Oct. 1.
City of Exeter ....Bovey.........Saigon, Dec. 23.
Maharatta ....Ewert.........Sandowy, Jan. 3.

DEPARTURE.—Barque James Service.

MADRAS.

Jan. ARRIVALS.

9 Indus (s) .... Suez, Aden and Galle.
Viceroy (s) .... Calcutta.

Jan. DEPARTURE.

9 Mecca (s) .... Calcutta.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

820 Baldovan, Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1276 Benefactress, Gibbs—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1243 Lady Allan—Hensen—Byramjee Pestonjee.
1766 Mistress of the Seas, Armstrong—Lawrence & Co.

FOR LONDON.

954 Bertha, Pate—Farnham & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

401 St. Pierre, Salisbury—Hajee Jacob Porta.

FOR RANGOON.

1313 Hahneman, Thomas—Wallace and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

596 Limerick Lass, Yeaton—Stearns, Hobart & Co.

NOT FIXED.

402 Berryer, Berger—The Captain.
1278 Chrysolite, Parsons—W. Nicol & Co.
1610 Governor Wilmot, Lowe—The Captain.
1482 Inspector, Thomas—The Captain.
299 Lartton Veal, Anderson—The Captain.
1098 Nimrod, Lyle—Wallace & Co.
1052 Prince Patrick, Wishart—The Captain.
1057 Rutlandshire, Morgan—The Captain.
1001 St. Hilda, Kennedy—Bell, Brandenberg & Co.
1934 St. Bernard, Jourdien—S. Tyebjee & Co.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND MAIL STEAMERS.

1838 Deccan, Soames—P. & O. Co.
1217 Sunda, Fraser—P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1076 Atholl, Scott—Finlay, Muir & Co.
873 W. H. Atkinson, Harland—Volkart Brother.
861 Caradoc, Barwise—Lawrence & Co.
1044 Dunraven, Pottinger—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1035 Lorne, Butcher—W. & A. Graham & Co.
761 Muriel, Pearson—Forbes & Co.
844 Stamford, North—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR CHINA, &c.

1253 Golconda, Shallard—P. & O. Co.

NOT FIXED.

400 Avviso Vedetta, Forto—(Italian Man-of-war).
650 Corvette Infante D. Joao, Wiegas (P. G. Boat).
1,348 China, Perrins—P. & O. Co.
130 Hercules, Robert.
1069 Massilia, Anderson—P. & O. Co.
997 Sea Gull, Ridge—M. Nusserwanjee.
985 South Tyne, Hallett.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

107 Amizade, Nacoda—J. Pragjee.
132 Estrella de Damao, Nacoda—H. Thawer & Co.

NOT FIXED.

589 Bushire Merchant, Machow—H. A. S. Cadoo.
204 Leticia, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1874 Abyssinia, James, R. N.
300 Clyde (ordinary).
472 Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
237 Magdala, Palmer, R. N.

DAILY IMPORTS.—10TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Muriel, s, 3 bales wall papers, J. Heptoola; 50 boxes bar soap and 5 cases paints, H. S. Yacoob Sons & Co.
Wimbledon, s, 50 boxes tin plates, Joseph Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Lorne, s, 42 cases steel, Khimjee Doongersey; 5 cases cognac, J Ahmed & Co; 25 cases papers, B Shapoorjee; 14 cases paints N. Sumsoodin; 20 cases provision and 1 case perfumery, Aldridge Salmon & Co; 860 casks beer, B. M. Punthuckey; 7 cases cochineal, D. Panachund; 10 bales packing paper, N. and B. Wadia & Co; 46 cases oilmanstores, Bolton & Co.
Caradoc, s, 54 cases sherry, Richard Martin & Co; 600 bundles hoop iron, Gaddum & Co; 100 boxes bar soap, H. Bomanjee Jerjeebhoy; 120 barrels lamp, N. and B. Wadia & Co.
Atholl, s, 15 cases matches, Bhicoo Sazba & Co; 63 cases matches, John S. Elmore & Co.
Baldiwan, 20 casks blacking, C. Abdoolrehman.
Alnwick Castle, 25 cases eau de cologne, John S. Elmore & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—10TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mistress of the Seas, 51 bales cotton, Vulubdas Manchund.
Lady Allan, 7 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Atholl, s, 66 bales cotton, Chimondas Madawdas; 27 bales cotton, Muthooradas Chapsey, 75 bales hemp, Henry Dods & Co; 20 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee & Co; 630 bags myrabollams, R. Angus & Co; 250 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co; 35 bales wool, Coomerjee Nursey.
Caradoc, s, 40 bales wool, Liladhur Govindjee; 63 bales cotton, Oomersey Cumma; 256 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co; 50 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten; 100 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co; 125 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass.
W. H. Atkinson, s, 1,300 packages wet dates, R Angus & Co; 896 bags wheat, Finlay Scott & Co.
Dunraven, s, 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Nusserwanjee Hormusjee.
Lorne, s, 100 bales cotton, R. Martin & Co; 811 packages wet dates Suchoo Khakey; 150 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee & Co; 4 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co; 500 packages wet dates, Morarjee Cursondas; 4,500 bundles myrabollams, Dayall Khimjee; 100 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.
Muriel, s, 300 cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 3,000 bundles coir yarn Nanjee Khatow.
Sunda, s, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 101 bales wool, Nursey Khatow; 200 cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co; 650 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Sunda, s, 10 bags coffee, Nursey Khuttow.
Berths, 500 bags linseed, Balli Brothers.
Deccan, s, 20 bales silk, Rehemoobhoy Habibbhoy; 32 bundles E. teeth and 2 cases moya teeth, Abdoolrymon Ahmed; 5 bundle E. teeth, Alleebhoy Huckabhoy; 10 bundles silk, J. Peerbhoy 17 bundles and 139 pieces E. teeth, Rawchund Amooluck.

FOR TRIESTE.

Stainford, s, 2,650 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 200 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co; 600 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 100 bales cotton S. L. Macnaghten.
Deccan, s, 2 bags pepper, P. & O. Co.

FOR VENICE.

Deccan, s, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Simla, s, 500 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Deccan, s, 5 bags coffee, P. and O Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Golconda, s, 135 bales cotton, P and O. Co's; 30 chests opium, S. Nusserwanjee; 17 chests opium, S. V. D, B. Futtakia; 5 chests opium, Pallonjee Framjee; 165 chest opium David Sassoon & Co; 53 chests opium, G. Peerbhoy; 17 chests opium, W. A. Ezmall & Co; 20 chests opium, H. A. N. Mahomed; 23 chests opium, Dhunraz Choonelall.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Golconda, s. 53 chests opium, B. Dhunjeebhaw & Co; 35 chests opium, B. and A. Hormusjee; 71 chests opium, G. Sewpursad; 31 chests opium, T. Gunshamdas; 15 chests opium, M. Purbhoodas; 12 chests opium, L. 1 ellachund.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES—JANUARY 10.

Madden, Captain, 3rd Regiment N. I., to join, to Ahmedabad.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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Weekly London Letter.
Turf News and Club Gossip.
Russia and Khiva.
Calcutta Races—1873-74.

THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Jan. 12	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 12	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	" 16	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	" 10	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	" 13	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	" 19	5-30 P.M.	6 30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pice.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas	Pice.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

The next Overland Mail Steamer will leave Bombay as under:—

7 P.M.
Monday............Jan. 12.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformationse conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow:—

4 P.M. 4 P.M.
Tuesday............Jan. 13 Tuesday............Feb. 10
" .... " 27

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The next Australian Mail will leave as under:—
Saturday............Feb. 7

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below.—

Regular date. *Supplemental date.*
Monday............Jan. 19 Monday............Jan. 26

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

Kurrachee and Persian Gulf steamers will leave as under:—
Friday............† Jan. 16 Monday............Jan. 12

† Persian Gulf steamer.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st December and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	12-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mail will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjaub, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 11 and for Scinde, Kattywar and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ to'ah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Rs. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY—*Post free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .... Rs 10 0
Per Copy .... " 0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM
HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are
Messrs. P. ORR and SONS............Madras.
Messrs. MADELEY & Co. ....Calcutta.
Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co. ......Deccan Hall, Secunderabad, Deccan.

To avoid imposition all Optics have his Name and Address on them.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CARTER—January 5th, at Buxar, the wife of Philip W. Carter, of a son.

FOX—January 5th, at Umballa, the wife of Captain R. Paterson Fox, 11th Prince Albert's Hussars, of a son.

TAYLER—January 7th, at Barrackpore, the wife of Lieut.-Col. F. S. Taylor, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WELLS—VANRENEN—January 5th, at St. Peter's Church, Fort William, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. T. Matthew, W. S Wells, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Julia Catherine, eldest daughter of Col. D. C. Vanrenen, Royal Artillery.

DEATH.

NIGEL-JONES—January 3rd, at Umballa, Edward George Nigel eldest son of W. C. Nigel-Jones, Government Telegraph Department, aged 2 years, 9 months, and 14 days.

NIGEL-JONES—January 5th, at Umballa, Archibald William Cholmondley, third and only surviving son of W. C. Nigel-Jones, Government Telegraph Department, aged 20 days.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," and the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," are filed for reference at the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1874.

THE original sin of the Bombay Government, in buying at par value the Elphinstone Company's property, is already bringing with it, as usually happens in such cases, a long train of attendant evils. Not the least of these is the conversion of the Port Trust of Bombay, which Sir Bartle Frere, when he conceived the idea of creating such an institution, meant to be a Board of representative men who would watch impartially over the interests of the whole trade of this port, into a mere trading association, bent on ruining all private enterprize in Bombay in order to drive the trade of the place to the Elphinstone bunders and so secure a dividend on the capital recklessly invested in the waste of reclaimed land between Moody Bay and Warree Bunder. It will be remembered that, while the Port Trust Bill was still under discussion, the proprietors of foreshore properties other than the Elphinstone, and the landing contractors and muccadums of the port, took alarm at the powers proposed to be conferred on the Trustees by Section 56 of the Bill, which provided that "it shall be lawful for the Trustees, "subject to the provisions of any law for the "time being in force, to land, ship, or trans-ship "goods between vessels in the harbour of Bombay and the wharves or bunders, and to make "such charges in respect thereof as they shall "think fit, without the sanction of Government." A memorial was sent up to Lord Northbrook representing that the legality of granting such powers of conducting commercial business to the Trust was questionable, and pointing out that in any case the competition of a Board employing public money would be fatal to many persons "who, as landing contractors or muccadums, hold considerable property in barges "and boats for landing and shipping merchandize." In spite, however, of this protest against so "glaring" an "inroad on private enterprize," Lord Northbrook gave his sanction to a Bill the pretended object of which was only to recognize the advantages of the policy of self-government by the people of Bombay in matters affecting the trade of their port.

The Trust has not waited long before availing itself of the exceptional and objectionable powers conferred upon it by the Act which gave it being. The Companies whose land and foreshore rights have not been bought by Government have of course exerted themselves most vigorously of late to prevent the diversion of all the traffic in landing and shipping goods to the Elphinstone bunders; and, as the Elphinstone property is really very far out of the way for business people, and the Colaba Company, in particular, can offer merchants equal conveniences for storing their goods, and can land them at lower rates, the Port Trust has seen its revenue steadily declining week after week. In this emergency, some of the Trustees bethought themselves that they had on hand a number of unsold barges, and they persuaded their colleagues that it would be a good thing to use these barges in landing goods at rates lower than those adopted by private landing contractors, and approved by the Chamber of Commerce. In this way, they argued, you will underbid the Colaba Company and get a monopoly of the trade; and, after everybody else has been ruined, you can raise your rates again to compensate you for any temporary loss you may be exposed to while the competition lasts. That the Port Trust, backed by practically unlimited supplies of public money, will in the end achieve its purpose, no one can reasonably doubt. The landing contractors will be ruined first, and then the shareholders of the private land companies; and the Port Trust will remain monarch of all it surveys, with private enterprize completely crushed, and the whole trade of the port at its mercy. But is this policy of working the Port Trust as if it were the Elphinstone Reclamation and Landing and Shipping Company, Unlimited, either just or expedient? We are assured, but we can hardly credit the information, that the leading part in forcing the Trust to enter on a career of speculation has been taken by some of the Trustees who belong to the mercantile community of Bombay. These men cannot possibly have become renegades to their former faith in freedom of trade, and we can only suppose that, in resolving to advocate a course of action which in their hearts they must have condemned, they reasoned with themselves in this way:—Government has appointed us Trustees in order that we may work the Elphinstone estate profitable. Now, it is impossible to make the property pay in the face of the competition of other foreshore properties; and, as Government does not mean to buy up rival interests, it is our business to use all the resources at our command in order to ruin them. The commercial Trustees are bent, in fact, on offering the public a fresh *reductio ad absurdum* of the Elphinstone purchase. But we submit that the cost of this ironical demonstration of a folly already patent to all the world will be too great. The members of the Trust are bound, too, by a higher law than that even of the Port Trust Act. They ought to disdain to do injustice to individuals at the bidding of any Government, and no consideration should induce them to be parties to an attempt on the part of the State to extinguish the spirit of commercial enterprize in Bombay.

If the Act cannot be worked fairly, let the Trustees honestly say so, instead of doing their best to make the Elphinstone property a perpetual curse to the place. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, who, with all his faults, had plenty of sense when he liked to use it, spoke the simple truth when he smilingly told the Government of India, after he had hoodwinked them into investing two millions of money in the Elphinstone Company's Reclamation, that the best thing they could do with the debt represented by this capital was to "wipe it "out." Had this been done, and had the newly-organized Port Trust been freed from the terrible burden of the land estate, and encouraged to devote all its energies freely and impartially to the development of the trade of Bombay, by assisting instead of checking private enterprize, the career of blundering to which we seem now to be fatally committed would never have been entered upon. If the supposed necessity of creating an *ex post facto* justification of the conduct of Government by making the Elphinstone property pay at any price had been brushed aside, and the construction of docks or piers left to free competition, does any man who understands the wants of the trade of Bombay believe that the site of the Elphinstone Basin would have been selected as the best for a wet dock? The thing is done now; but, when one considers how superior in all respects for a dock is the site of Moody Bay, or how easily wharves and piers might have been built at various points along what is naturally by far the most valuable portion for business purposes of the harbour frontage—the foreshore extending from Apollo Bunder past the Dockyard, the Custom House, the Mint, and the Arsenal, to Moody Bay—one can but sigh over the imbecility, to call it nothing worse, of the men who contended that the possession of the Elphinstone property by the State was essential to the prosperity of the trade of Bombay. However, the Elphinstone Dock will be better than none at all; so by all means let it be made. But, dock or no dock, let the private enterprize of the place have fair play. We do not want the revival of the East India Company's trading monopoly under the specious name of a Port Trust.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE are very glad to hear that the Bombay Government has strongly supported the application made by the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway for permission to construct on the standard gauge the first section of the Rajpootana line from Ahmedabad northwards.

THE opening of the Wurdha Valley (State) Railway to Hingunghat, whence a considerable quantity of cotton of good quality is sent to Bombay, will take place in the course of a few days. A temporary station has been erected about two miles distant from the town, and there will also be a station at Sonaigaon, about midway between Hingunghat and Wurdha. The line, which is on the same gauge as the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, joins that line at Wurdha, and, for the present, will be worked by the G. I. P. R. Co. on the same terms as the State traffic to Khamgaom or Amraoti. The line is being continued to Chanda, and its completion will be of great importance in bringing a supply of cheap coal within reach, not only of the railways on this side, but also of the several presses and spinning and weaving mills now in operation and in course of erection in the Berars and Central Provinces. Until the completion of the line there will be little traffic other than cotton from Hingunghat, which of itself, however, is of considerable importance.

THE following letter on the defects of the present system of landing cargoes from ships in Bombay harbour contains some practical suggestions which deserve the consideration, not only of the Commissioner of Customs, but of the Port Trust:—

BOMBAY, 9TH JANUARY.

To the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.

SIR,—I hear that complaints are being made of delay in landing cargoes, and I beg leave to bring to your notice that, so long as the present system obtains of landing at more than one bunder, there will be delay, inconvenience, and undue risk to all concerned.

2. It is good to land whole cargoes by one agency, as it saves time compared with the delivery of each consignment from a ship's side, and indirectly freights are affected; but there is much time lost in taking marks and numbers as the cargo leaves a steamer, and there is risk of loss of property and revenue by boats being allowed to make the passage from ship to shore without protection—and most important of all is the want of a proper landing-place, under efficient control, where the *whole* cargoes can be landed, sorted, and delivered to consignees.

3. I am anxious to serve importers as well as agents and captains of ships, and I submit the following scheme for your consideration:—

1st—Determine on a bunder at which the cargoes of steamers can be landed in bulk and sorted and delivered.

2nd—Organise a system under which cargo can be discharged as soon as a steamer comes to anchor, and an officer or waterman to accompany each boat to the shore.

4. The consignees will, under some such arrangement as this, be able to get their cargo within a few hours of its leaving the ship; the property and revenue will be protected; and the business, conducted at a given spot, and, under such regulations as you may reasonably enforce, will be an immense gain to all concerned.

5. Contrast a system of unloading cargo direct from ships at wharves or docks with the system followed at this port. In the one case you have order and despatch, and any one can find his property at once; but in Bombay a cargo is spread over half-a-dozen bunders, entailing delay and inconvenience to everybody. In finishing the discharge of a steamer it frequently happens that the last barges will contain goods for two or three bunders, and to get these landed it often occurs that one or more boats have to be taken to one or more bunders twice; hence it is impossible to get the goods on shore in a reasonable time.

6. There will be economy in plant and labour if a proper system can be organised, and I shall probably be able to land cargo cheaper than at present.—I have, &c.,

W. COOPER.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PERSIAN CONCESSION.

THE SUEZ CANAL DUES QUESTION.

SPAIN.

LONDON, 10TH JANUARY.

Major Festing has been promoted to a Colonelcy.

The crisis in the French Ministry continues.

TEHERAN, 9TH JANUARY.

Baron Reuter's engineers have surveyed upwards of eighty miles of country between Resht and Teheran; earthworks are being continued towards Rustamabad; sleepers are laid for part of the distance, and the site for a terminus has been fixed at Enzelli near Resht.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 9TH JANUARY.

A Viceregal letter has been published requesting the Khedive to give orders for the Suez Canal Company to execute within three months the resolutions of the International Tonnage Commission, and stating that in default the company must revert to the original toll of ten francs per ton on the net tonnage.

MADRID, 10TH JANUARY.

The Cortes have dissolved and will not re-assemble until order has been secured in the country.

WASHINGTON, 10TH JANUARY.

Mr. Caleb Cushing, instead of succeeding General Sickles as ambassador to Spain, has been appointed a Chief Justice.

PENANG, 11TH JANUARY.

Information has been received from an independent and reliable source, stating that the Dutch have taken the mosque and are shelling Kraton with twelve large guns and four mortars: the fort is expected to fall shortly. The health of the troops is improving.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 9TH JAN., NOON.

Total week's sales of cotton........ 90,000 bales.
" " " Surats........ 19,000 "
" " Imports of cotton ......1,11,000 "
" " " Surats...... 11,000 "
" Stock of cotton ....6,15,000 "
" " Surats ....2,71,000 "
" " of cotton in London....2,06,000 "

Surats have been in fair demand this week, though holders supply freely.

LONDON, 9TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool cotton market to-day closed steady. Surats quiet but unchanged.

The London cotton market closed steady.

Fair Dhollera, 5 7/16d.

In the Manchester market to-day there has been a better demand but without quotable change.

7 lbs. Shirtings............ 7s. 6d.
8½ lbs. do. .... 9s.
40's Mule Twist .... 1s. 0¾d.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Teviot and Tiber.

Departure for Bombay, via the Suez Canal, Richmond.

THERE was a sharp frost at Umballa on the morning of Tuesday last; the first of the season, the local paper says.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

IN the Calcutta High Court on Wednesday, Mr. Justice Louis Jackson, whilst listening to a case which was being argued before Mr. Justice Ainslie and himself, suddenly fell back fainting in his chair, and the hearing of the case had in consequence to be adjourned.

THE railway between Khundwa and Indore will open for traffic to the public on the 15th February as far as Matakka, the Khandwa side of the Nerbudda; and it is proposed to open it as far as Balwara, some thirty miles from Mhow, before the monsoons. The works are all being carried on departmentally

THE total number of deaths in Calcutta during the week ended the 27th December was 260, being six less than in the previous week. The death-rate was 30·16 per 1,000 per annum. There were one death from small-pox, 12 from cholera, 28 from dysentery, 15 from diarrhœa, 123 from fever, and 78 from other causes.

A LOCAL Famine Relief Committee was, the *Englishman* understands, held at Berhampore on Saturday last, Mr. Wavell, the magistrate, presiding, when the necessity of setting relief measures on foot was considered, and Rai Dhunput Singh, Bahadoor, most munificently agreed to give a donation of Rs. 2,000 and a monthly subscription of Rs. 100 for the purpose.

THE *Bangalore Spectator* says that the Commander-in-Chief of Madras was to leave the Presidency town on Wednesday for the Camp, and that it was expected he would be followed by Lord Napier of Magdala on Saturday. This latter statement is not supported by the Madras papers, which tell us that His Excellency would pass yesterday (Sunday) at Guindy.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, declared a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum. Rs. 15,000 were carried to bad debt fund, and Rs. 10,000 to reserve fund, the latter sum being to meet notes of the Bank's circulation presented for payment during the half-year. The balance of profit, amounting to about a lakh of rupees, was carried forward to the profit and loss account of the present half-year.

THE *Calcutta Gazette* of Wednesday contains the following tribute of respect from Sir George Campbell to the late Mr. A. Abercrombie:—"The Lieutenant-Governor has heard with much regret of the sudden death of Mr. Alexander Abercrombie, C.S., and desires to express his appreciation of Mr. Abercrombie's careful and efficient administration of the important Commissionership of Dacca. Sir George Campbell deplores the loss of a coadjutor who was no less esteemed in his private life than he was valued as a public officer."

THE Assistant Commissioner of the Akolah District reports upon the state of the cotton crop in West Berar for the fortnight ending 8th inst. as follows:—The weather has continued fair during the past fortnight, and the great bulk of the first crop of cotton is secured. It has been harvested under very favourable circumstances and should be quite free from stain this season. From next week the usual returns of the exports of cotton by railway will be forwarded. The receipts up to date are not heavy, but equal to last year. From Khamgaom about 5,000 bales have already been despatched.

OUR telegram on Friday morning announced an explosion at the Government powder factory at Ishapore near Barrackpore, regarding which a Calcutta paper has the following: Owing to the carelessness of the natives at work in the factory, or from some other cause, a large quantity of gunpowder, weighing about 300lbs., got ignited, and a terrible explosion was the result. The residents of Serampore were made aware of the fact by a loud report and the rattling of windows, as if there had been an earthquake. Three men were killed on the spot (the body of one has yet not been found), while about half a dozen others were badly scorched. A court of enquiry will shortly sit to enquire into the cause of the accident.

WITH reference to the falling of the Hastings Bridge at Calcutta, which was announced by telegraph on Thursday the *Englishman* says—"Nothing is yet definitely known as to the cause of the accident, but it would appear that the suspending rods on the east side of the centre portion of the bridge were the first to give way. The bridge is a complete wreck. Up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon no loss of life had been ascertained, but nothing seems to be known positively on this point, and as the bridge is generally crowded at the hour at which the accident happened, it is to be feared that some of those on it when it broke must have lost their lives. Divers have been down without discovering any bodies, but they were unable to make a thorough search on account of the obstruction caused by the fallen bridge. Two natives are injured. The bridge is over Tolly's Nullah at the junction of that creek with the Hooghly and formed the continuation of the Strand Road with Garden Reach. The bridge is an old one, and its fall is in all probability due to wear and tear, which however would show that such bridges should be subjected to periodical examination.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA inspected the Madras Volunteer Guards on Friday morning, when they mustered some 364 strong. His Excellency arrived on the parade ground at about half-past six, attended by Sir Frederick Haines and a brilliant staff, when the men presented arms, the band playing "God save the Queen." The regiment was put though a series of evolutions, marched and remarched past in quick time, and at His Excellency's request again marched past at the double. These manœuvres occupied about three-quarters of an hour, and the regiment having formed three sides of a square, His Lordship addressed the men. He said that he was highly gratified at the manner in which the Volunteers went through the manœuvres. He recollected that they organized themselves into a body for the defence of their country at a very critical period of its history, and they were to be congratulated in having continued to exist so long. Without flattery he would unhesitatingly declare from what he saw this morning that both officers and men deserved credit for the really soldier-like style in which they marched.

THE *Pioneer* says—It is indeed difficult to understand what could have possessed the Bombay Government to insist so long on the construction of a State railway between Carwar, a sea-port more than three hundred miles south of Bombay and Dharwar, a town some hundred miles or more inland. Its promoters have argued that the line would be politically, as well as commercially, valuable. But by the same logic they might just as well have proposed the immediate construction of strategic lines all over the continent. Perhaps some day also the telegraph will supersede a cumbrous and slow-moving postal service; but that is no reason why our rulers should order consignments of wires and batteries forthwith. Nor does it seem that the railway would pay commercially. The yearly net receipts have been estimated at £40,000 to £45,000—thus yielding about four percent. on the proposed outlay. His Grace, however, remarks that even that percentage will not improbably decline in consequence of the "rapidly recovering ability of the United States to supply the English demand." But it is a settled principle with the Indian Government that railways shall be constructed by State loans only when their estimated net revenue shall be at least equal to the interest on the capital expended. Under the circumstances, the tax-payers of India may gratefully thank the Duke of Argyll for declining to authorize a fresh raid on their pockets.

THE great Bombay claimant Mr. Kivork Skinderoghlow, the Madras papers tell us, figured at the Town Police Court on Thursday, charged with fabricating false evidence and forgery, and further with inserting forged documents in the High Court Records on the 24th of December last. The presiding magistrate was of opinion that a *prima facie* case had been made out and ordered the defendant to find bail himself in Rs 10,000 and two sureties in Rs. 5,000 each. Mr. John Arathoon and Mr. Albert Arathoon signed the bail bond. Mr. John Arathoon, the *Madras Athenæum* tells us, stated that the originals in the Armenian language of both the will and the History of Kivork Skinderoghlow had since the date of the search in the record office been found by Mr Arathoon himself. He then proceeded to give a somewhat extraordinary account of the finding of the original. He stated that as he was searching amongst some old records in Mr. Johanese's possession he was shown a book which had some leaves in it stuck together. That not thinking there was anything of importance in it, he threw it on one side, that it was again brought to him and that he tried to undo the leaves, but not succeeding he again threw it on one side. That the book was afterwards again brought to him and that he then scraped off the India rubber which attached the two sheets and lo and behold the original Armenian will and history were found within! The old gentleman made his statement with great clearness and evidently as fully believes in the truth and identity of the Bombay Claimant as Mr. Whalley is supposed to do in that of the Tichborne Claimant.

THE following are the latest reports of the state of the crops in the eastern districts of the N. W. Provinces:—Ghazeepore—Prices remain unaltered. Crops much benefitted by 2·10th rainfall of 21st December previously noticed and subsequent heavy dews. Rubbee doing well. People suffering from failure of rice crop and injury to bajra and joar by Ganges floods, but no apprehension of acute distress. Proposals have been submitted for relief works in distressed tracts. Benares—Crop continues good, and is irrigated as far as possible, but rain urgently wanted. Mizapore—Prices stationary. Partial rainfall about Mizapore and its neighbourhood, to the extent of ·15 inch, but too slight to do much good. Prospects gloomy in the south. Distress on the increase and relief works extending. Large imports continue. Exports very small. Goruckpore—Prices unchanged. Insufficient rainfall on 27th December in part of district. Irrigated crops doing well; but unirrigated ripening prematurely for want of water. Exports declining. Bustee—Rain very urgently required. Clouds on the 1st and 2nd, but no rain. Strong west wind on the 3rd and 4th, [illegible] will, it is feared, injure wheat and barley crops, which are now in bloom. Azimgurh—No rain since the 21st December, but rubbee still doing fairly. Jounpore - Prices, slightly on the decline. Inefficient showers on the night of the 1st and morning of the 2nd in the neighbourhood of Jounpore. Rubbee remains uninjured. Large imports from Oudh continue. Exports very small. Generally—No rain since last week. Rubbee on dry land flowering prematurely, and crops will be under average though irrigated crops are doing well. Severe scarcity not generally apprehended, but partial distress is inevitable. Prices continue steady, with here and there a slight tendency to decline.

MILITARY ITEMS.

IT is rumoured that General E. B Johnson, Quarter-Master General, succeeds General Thesiger as Adjutant General.

A DISTRICT COURT MARTIAL was ordered to assemble at Poona on Saturday for the trial of Private Thomas aster of H. M.'s 17th Regiment

MAJOR ST. J. WILLIAMS, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, has been appointed commandant of the Mount Aboo Sanitarium, in succession to Major Hill, 56th Foot, whose tenure of office has terminated.

THE following troops will march through Umballa *en route* from the Camp of Exercise:—
The 11th Hussars will arrive on the 10th instant to barracks.
The A F R. H. A. on the 10th, halt 11th and 12th; camps near Artillery barracks.
The 11th Regiment on the same day on camping ground. Four companies will probably remain to go through rifle practice.
The 8th Bengal Cavalry will arrive on the 11th halt 12th; camps near Ram Gedown.

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The 27th N. I. will arrive on the 13th near camping ground.

The 14th B. C. will arrive on the same day; halt 14th; camps near Ram Godown.

The D 8th R A. will arrive on the 12th near Artillery parade.

The 1[illegible]th Foot on the 11th, halt 12th, near encamping ground.

The C A R. H A., Artillery barracks, arrive on the 16th, relieving FF R. H. A.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* has published the following letter respecting some portions of the evidence given before the Royal Commission on the grievances of officers in the army:—

Army and Navy Club, Dec. 6.

Sir,—At the request of Major-General the Right Hon. Sir Percy Herbert, K. C. B., the Royal Commissioners investigating the petitions of officers in the army have sanctioned the publication of all evidence tendered up to the present date. The witnesses examined on the first four days were representatives of a class of officers who consider that Government have it in their power to remove cause for discontent by a present payment of the regulation value of all commissions, and of over-regulation on retirement. With reference to this testimony, on November 21, the Chairman of the Commission put the following question to Colonel Burnaby:—"Would you consider it a final settlement of your grievances if the regulation price of your commission was paid down at once, the payment of the over-regulation being postponed until retirement?" Reply—"Most certainly not. I can place no distinction between regulation and over-regulation." The opinion thus expressed and assented to by witnesses from the Household Cavalry of the line and the Brigade of Guards (*i. e.* officers most largely interested in the over-regulation prices) was obviously not calculated to assist the Commission in arriving at a decision likely to ensure contentment in the army. The feeling both in and out of the army is unanimous against immoderate demands on the part of the petitioners; and it seems to mistaken policy to exclude the possibility of a fair compromise. In a letter dated October 18—prior to the first meeting of the Commission—Colonel Anson wrote as follows:—"There is nothing like being moderate. One immoderate demand before the Commission would be mischievous in the extreme." Armed with an opinion of such authority, we venture to appeal to the officers of the above regiments to reconsider a reply so likely to prejudice the interest of the army at large, and we would express a hope that they will see the advisability of endorsing the moderate views put forward by Sir Percy Herbert, whose representation has obtained the august sanctioned of his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-chief.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants, Thomas Goune, 17th Lancers; W. Galbraith, 85th Light Infantry.

BANGALORE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

SONNOYPULLY, 6TH JANUARY.

THE last corps arrived yesterday and took up their allotted positions, and this morning the different commanders took a look at their respective brigades, but without much drill. The distribution of forces is as follows:—

First Divisional Staff.

Major General Barton, C. B., Commanding.
Captain Shafto, R.A., Aide-de-Camp.
Lieut. J. M. Gordon, 1-21st Fusiliers, Aide-de-Camp (extra).
Major Arbuthnot, L.C., Assistant Adjutant General.
Lieut.-Colonel Bolton, S.C., Assistant Quarter-Master General.
Captain Kenny, L.C., Deputy Quarter-Master-General.

First Infantry Division—First Brigade.

Brigadier General Macintire, Commanding.
1-21st Fusiliers, 28th Regiment N.I., 30th Regiment N.I.
Strength—35 officers, 1,620 men.

First Infantry Division—Second Brigade.

Colonel W. G. Owen, 8th Regiment N.I., Commanding
89th Regiment, 23rd Regiment N.I., 36th Regiment N.I.
Strength—35 officers, 1,555 men.
Total of First Division—82 officers, 3,175 men.

Second Divisional Staff.

Major-General Blake, Commanding.
Major Hanie, C.S., Aide-de-Camp.
Lieut. Duthy, R.H.A., Aide-de-Camp (extra).
Major Dyer, C S., Assistant Adjutant-General.
Captain Murray, 89th Regiment, Assistant Quarter-Master General.
Captain R. S. Roberts, S.C., Deputy Quarter-Master General.

Second Infantry Division—First Brigade.

Colonel Knox Gore, Commanding.
48th Regiment, 4th Regiment N.I., 17th Regiment N.I.
Strength—37 officers, 1,628 men.

Second Infantry Division—Second Brigade.

Brigadier General Cooke, Commanding.
43rd L.I. Regiment, 19th Regiment N.I., 33th Regt. N.I.
Strength—35 officers, 1,664 men.
Total of Division—84 officers, 3,292 men.

The Cavalry Brigade, Colonel Prettijohn, C.B., 18th Hussars, Commanding, consists of
18th Hussars—28 officers, 558 men (First Division).
4th Light Cavalry —— (Second do.)

The Artillery Brigade, Colonel Bruce, R.H.A., Commanding, is composed of

C Battery,	C Brigade,	R H.A.,	(1st Division)	to act with
C do.	9th do.	R.A.	(do. do.)	[Cav. Brig.
G do.	18th do.	R.A.	(2nd do.)	
B do.	20th do.	R.A.	(do. do.)	
C do.	20th do.	R.A.	(1st do.)	

Strength—29 officers, 665 men.

Sappers and Miners and Signallers.

Lieut.-Colonel Prendergast, V.C., R.E., Commanding.
Strength—16 officers, 490 men.

Movements on a grand scale are at present in abeyance. The brigades formed up separately this morning as if to make acquaintance with their immediate commanding officers, some had drill, others simply inspection. So far there is no order about divisional parades, except the hour at which they are to take place, *i.e.*, 9 A.M., and to be over by 2 P. M.

The camps scattered about the hill sides give the place quite a lively appearance, this effect being still further increased by the strains of martial music, which have not been heard about here for some time, if ever before, so plentifully as now. Both officers and men are in good health and spirits, and enter into the thing with a zest, as if they enjoyed the change. It is rumoured that one colonel set all his officers to work to straighten their tents personally, himself setting the example. Of course some laughable scenes ensued. One unfortunate butler, assisting his master, was driving in a tent peg, and, not used to the work, drove the mallet into a "tumbler" inadvertently left standing by, getting his head well punched for his pains; when, deeming discretion the wiser part, he beat a hasty retreat, leaving his "turban" in his master's hands; who looked after the delinquent with a dire expression of wrath ludicrous to behold. Many a little incident happens to while away the time, and to all lovers of freedom and good health the camp is nothing short of a pleasure excursion. Commissariat supplies are good, and water plentiful, neither is there any lack of bazaars wherein to purchase such extra trifles as may be needed; although all soldiers and camp followers are strictly forbidden to enter any of the adjacent villages, under penalty of summary and corporal punishment at the hands of the Provost Marshal. The same rule is in force for any one breaking the sanitary regulations with regard to "nuisances;" and every attention is paid to cleanliness, and due attention to all matters likely to affect the health of the troops. The weather is delightful, a keen wind from the east making it quite pleasant to move about even at mid-day; whilst the nights are chilly enough to raise some talk of the men being supplied with an extra blanket; and visitors must not forget to bring their wraps when they come to the camp. The Madras Railway Company have offered every facility to their customers, in the shape of cheap fares and a temporary platform, as near as possible to the centre of attraction. This is about the sum total of news up to date: you shall have the remainder as fast as it turns up, and it is pretty certain there will soon be manœuvres enough to talk about if nothing else.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. DECCAN, Captain W. Soames, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs. Coghlan.	Captain F. A. Mant.
Miss Elliott.	Lieut. H. W. Russell.
Mrs. J. Hobson and infant.	Riding-master T. Brown.
Rev. Mr. and Mrs. G. Godfrey and child.	Mrs. Brooks.
Mrs. G. C. Burne.	Mrs. Laword and two children.
Miss Carey.	Mrs. Francis.
	Mrs. E. T. Constable.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. J. H. Worded.	Mr. A. Colvin.
	Mr. Simkins.

FOR VENICE.—Major Nicholl.

FOR ADEN.

Dr. J. Fogo.	Mr. Ausjee Mungesh.
	Mr. E. A. Emmerton.

MR. W. N. MUNDLIK'S PAMPHLET ON THE REVENUE JURISDICTION BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to correct an error into which Mr. Mundlik has fallen in a passage of his pamphlet reproduced by you yesterday. He quotes a judgment of one of the judges of the High Court regarding the way in which Collectors defend suits brought against them, and adds—

"As Mr. Nairne has well observed, this is a style of defence which requires to be remedied." (Revenue Handbook, p. 431.)

These words would imply that I acknowledged the correctness of the judge's description. But a reference to the passage quoted from the Revenue Handbook shows that I never looked on the passage in question as a serious statement of fact at all. The words I used are the following:—

"The following *judicial satire* is from a recent judgment of the High Court, and will show a style of defence which should be avoided."

Perhaps I should have described the extract from the judgment as hyperbolical rather than satirical, but at all events I was very far from taking it as meant to express the serious truth. I never thought that this style of defence "required to be remedied," simply because I did not and do not believe it to be usual.—Yours, &c.

Tanna, 10th January. A. K. NAIRNE.

OUR CONCERTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think it must be apparent to all that the afternoon concert is the thing for Bombay. We are so scattered by dinner time that it is difficult to meet afterwards. The prices of admission to yesterday's concert were also wisely fixed, I think.

It would be folly to paint the lily, and so would it be to praise Arabella Goddard. The breast is susceptible of emotions that the tongue and pen dare not attempt to put into words, because such attempt would only make the tongue and pen look foolish. Arabella Goddard must have excited those emotions in all who could appreciate her brilliancy of execution and something beyond and higher than delicacy of touch.

I was delighted to find that the duet from L'Elisir d'Amore was Quanto Amore. That, as all the other pieces by Mrs. Smythe and Signor Susini, whether singly or together, was delightfully rendered. "Bell' Adina" was full of plaintive love-sick expression, and Doctor Dulcamara had all the expression that belongs to his quack profession. He took more liberties with both music and words than I quite approve of; but his part admits of considerable liberty.

It seems to me that the Opera company may take some valuable hints from the compact and able little company of Arabella Goddard,—the most complete little arrangement we have had, I think.

SCENES.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The terminal fee and carting profits of the G. I. P. Railway, against which the leading article of your yesterday's issue is directed, is not the only grievance the cotton trade has to complain of; here are two more.

As long as Mr. Rivett-Carnac was looking after the Berars and the forwarding of its cotton, the latter reached Bombay in three and even two days, but since he is gone, and principally since two years, it takes as a rule eight to ten days before our bales are received in Bombay.

Now you will agree with me that a delay of six or seven days in the forwarding of the crop of Oomraottee cotton means in these times a considerable loss, which it is true falls in the first place on the up-country merchants, but in the second also on Bombay. Anyhow, since it can be done in two days, there is no excuse for such a delay.

I may at the same time mention to you another fact of carelessness on the part of the G. I. P., which is of minor consequence but yet causes needless loss. This is the handling of the cotton bales on their arrival in Bombay station. Instead of employing slides, the railway people pitch the bales out of the waggons anyhow, and the result is numerous breakages of the lashings, which have to be renewed in Bombay at the expense of time and money.

I know that on the first point the Traffic Manger has been once addressed by a firm, but, instead of an improvement being made, some absurd excuse was given.

As on the whole the Traffic Manager is obliging and ready to assist as much as lies in his power, I have no doubt that, when the matter is thus publicly brought before him, he will cause the evils to be remedied.

A VOICE FROM THE BERARS.

7th January, 1874.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To call Dadabhai Naoroji a professional agitator is *not* to insult the understandings of your readers, but rather to compliment them, were the fact not so patent. Your editorial of the 1st instant defines him and the absurd estimate which the natives of India have formed of his position and influence very perfectly. Natives, and more especially those of the provinces under our political control, are a litigious and not over-honest people, and like all such inclined to believe in imposters and crooked ways rather than in straightforward dealing. Because Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is allowed to froth, talk, and threaten all the local Governments with reversals of their orders if not with pains and penalties from Parliament, they argue that his power must have some deep foundation, or, knowing as they do the real danger to English rule of such talk, it would surely be stopped. So they regard him as having a hidden power, too strong to be interfered with by the powers that be. His appointment to the Baroda Dewanship would therefore be regarded as a triumph over the Government of Bombay, against whom he has been in concealed conflict for these ten years past.

Your correspondent, "No class distinction, please," bases Dadabhai Naoroji's claim for employ as a native Dewan, on his integrity, his pure and disinterested motives. It is just on these points that I should choose to join issue. In what way does Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji support his self-imposed mission of protector of all classes in India, British subjects and foreign, from the ravages of the British Government? By periodical visits to native princes and chiefs, just such as those the maharajs pay to their disciples, in order to collect subscriptions, the application of which no subscriber knows or perhaps ever will know. It is perfectly astounding the sums of money that have been got together in this way from little potentates who have no sort of difference, personal or political, with the British power, whose fostering care is their sole *raison d'être* at this day. If conduct like this is not that of a professional agitator, it would be difficult to show what is.

Doubtless Mulhar Rao of Baroda is now well frightened, and would accept Dadabhai Naoroji for his kamdar or any one else who would quiet the Government and leave him leisure for future profligacy. But no Dewan could long withstand the returning intrigues of the Maharattas acting on an avaricious and vicious Prince, without the authoritative support of the English political officer at the Guicowar capital. *With* this support the services of any ordinary capable man, accustomed to the affairs of native States, would be sufficient, and we need not resort to the folly of choosing a scheming Anglo Parsee as the only possible Dewan for Baroda, whose duty would be to satisfy the Resident, to please the Guicowar, to reform his finances, to cleanse his civil and criminal courts, to institute public works, to find a balance for Guicowar extravagance, and to keep withal his own frequent promises of securing complete independence for his former client and present master!

The Guicowar's State has been steadily declining from the day on which Colonel Arthur (acting as Resident at Baroda) and his patron, Mr. Ellis, combined to withdraw the stipulation that the Guicowar's Dewan should be appointed with the consent of the Resident. This was done contrary to Colonel Barr's advice to please the late Guicowar Khundey Rao, who took immediate advantage of his liberty to nominate the illiterate sowar, Bhow Sindia, as his Chief Minister! We missed our opportunity of pressing reforms on Baroda when Colonel Barr opened the prison doors to tell Mulhar Rao that *his* turn of Syaji Rao's four sons was at length come to ascend the throne. It would have been easy, in the first flush of his joy, to have obtained those moderate reforms which we have a right as the lord paramount to demand. Let us be moderate now, as a Government conscious of its supreme power should be; let us not think of such shams as Dadabhai Naoroji, who *must* clash with the Resident, or his new master, and in either case be useless. Nor let us interfere too far with the internal management of the Baroda State; but rather let our action for the present be limited to such matters as these—the appointment of a minister by the Guicowar, but subject to the approval of the Resident; the reform of the three quotas of the Baroda Horse (now a motley rabble) serving at Deesa, Sadra, and Kattiawar, and the application to them of English drill and discipline; the subjection to the Political Agent in Kattiawar of the Okamundal district, twice conquered by our arms, which has for fifty years and more supplied the Wahgeer leaders of all the outlawry in Kattiawar. I might give other conspicuous points affecting our foreign relations with Baroda, but they would be too numerous to detail in a letter.

Unless we are prepared to annex Baroda, and dismiss the herd of Mahratta foreigners who incite the Guicowar to misgovernment and enrich themselves at the expense of the Guzerathi subjects of Mulhar Rao, we had better not interfere with his domestic policy, but content ourselves, should Mulhar Rao continue to misgovern, by sending him to Benares, and appointing his successor under stringent guarantees.

OBSERVER.

BANDORA TRAIN TIME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me through your columns, for the benefit of others, to call attention to a certain fact connected with the starting of the 9-15 p. m., train from Bandora.

On Sunday night last I went to the station, intending to go by that train, but, on getting there, was informed rather curtly by a Parsee clerk or assistant station-master that the train had left *just one minute*. I looked at my watch, which for several days I had compared with the time-ball, and found it *then* wanted *two minutes fully* to the time that by Bombay time the train was supposed to start, and a friend who was with me corroborated this fact by *his* watch. Now I am fully persuaded that the train left the station before 9-15 p.m., Bombay time, and I was further convinced as to the correctness of *my* time by hearing some public clock in or near Byculla strike ten. This is the third time in the course of two years this has happened to me, and on one occasion my return to Bombay was so important that I had to walk the distance instead of waiting till the morning train. On each of these occasions I rather inclined to the belief that the train had started rather early, but, not having taken such particular cautions as I did this time, I put it down to my being late, but this time I am perfectly convinced that I was in time as by *Bombay* time. This is, I believe, the last train from Bandora for the night, and also starts from that place, so that I see an easy solution to this from the fact that it is an object to the man in charge of the station to get *that* train started, as his labours end as soon as that is accomplished. But as I daresay many people like myself often run down to see their friends and require to be back by Sunday night, and use this train, there ought to be some way in which to be able to catch it at the stated time, and not for it to be left to the caprice of a station-master or his deputies.

5th January. TIME BALL.

A QUESTION REGARDING STAMPED PAPER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—I shall be obliged by your inserting this letter in your "wide-spreading journal" in the hope that it may reach the eye of some one in authority who will enquire into the matter.

I sent a clerk to H. M.'s Stamp Office in Elphinstone Circle with some sheets of paper to have stamps put on them. The clerk returned saying that under the orders of the Government of India stamps could not be affixed upon blank sheets of paper. They required the sheets of paper to be written on in order that they might become "instruments," or they would not put the required stamps on them. I could not believe that the great Government of India had issued such an order as this, the only effect of which would be to prevent or hinder people from paying stamp-duty, so I went to the office myself with my sheets of paper in one hand and my rupees in the other. I found that what my clerk had stated was too true.

I explained that the drafts of the documents to be written on the papers were not yet finished, but that as the Stamp Office would probably be closed when they were, and the documents were wanted immediately, I hoped I might be allowed to have the stamps. Compliance with my request was politely but firmly refused. An offer was, however, I am bound to admit, made to me of a piece of flimsy paper about a foot long and four inches wide with a large engraving on the top which I understood was a stamp. This I declined with thanks, as I should probably never have seen my client again if I had used such a piece of paper as a document or title for him.

I need not comment on the above facts. Should they come to the notice of the authorities who have to decide whether or no penalties should be inflicted on persons for executing "instruments" on unstamped paper, the knowledge of them will not, I am sure, bias their minds in favour of Government.

A SOLICITOR.

THE "PIONEER" AND MADAME GODDARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The utterances of the *Pioneer* are often more witty than true. I must confess I have a certain pleasure in reading one of that journal's "five-line fallacies;" but it is a pleasure somewhat strangely akin to the peculiar delight I experience when I give a good rub to a mosquito bite on my skin. Candidly I must say that I often admire the *Pioneer* most when it speaks something very much like nonsense. I forget the nonsense, and only look at the style in which the nonsense is couched, which is generally charming. Macaulay has said that the prose diction of Southey was so pure, fresh, and delightful, that he could find pleasure in reading anything, however silly, from his magic pen. In a like manner, there is something wonderfully smooth and silken about the plausibility of your Allahabad contemporary, which allures the reader to the half belief of that, every line of which, as he reads, his mind confutes. For instance, I observed in your Thursday's issue an allusion to what the *Pioneer* sees fit to say about the "cold reception" accorded by India to great European musical artists. The reception accorded to Madame Goddard is apparently especially referred to. Her tour in the Colonies is contrasted with her sojourn in India. The *Pioneer* argues that Anglo-Indians form more a part of London life than Englishmen in the Colonies do, and that London artists are less rarities here and therefore are less run after than in Australia. To quote its own words:—

"An Anglo-Indian audience has heard them at home for the most part, and is not rapturously excited by their arrival out here. In Australia or Canada the visit of a distinguishing pianist like Madame Goddard, or to take a striking example from the past, of a singer like Katherine Hayes, was a marvellous opportunity that had never occurred before, and might never come again. Though affiliated to, those provinces were not parts of, England. But Calcutta society, as that of any large Indian station, is to a great extent a slice of society from London, to which London pleasures, losing something at the best by transplantation, are necessarily commonplace. Again, a great London artist expects an audience to pay much more handsomely in India than at St. James's Hall."

All this, Sir, is very pretty and plausible, but I venture to think it is a more ingenious "interpretation," as the *Pioneer* calls it, than a true one. In the first place, the *Pioneer* takes upon itself to speak for all India, whilst really only having Calcutta and, perhaps, Madras in view. I object to this clearly implied premise. Calcutta is as much India as the *Pioneer* is Indian journalism. It is perfectly true that musical artists of the highest class do receive a cold reception in some parts of India such as Calcutta; but can the same fairly be said of Bombay? Madame Goddard went, for instance, a short time ago, to Bangalore. So few purchased tickets that she refused to play a note, and immediately took her departure for Madras. There she had miserable audiences, except on the first occasion, when *admission was free*, the entertainment being given by the Governor. But, the moment Madame Goddard arrives in Bombay, a change comes over the spirit of the dream; and she is giving one more concert than she intended, finding that Bombay is according to her the reception she esteems she deserves. There is a possibility, too, I believe, of her giving yet another concert on her return to Bombay from Allahabad and Calcutta. Of course I do not know what her reception will be in those towns; but if she be lukewarmly received,—what then? The *Pioneer* has given us its "interpretation." The society in those places is more English than in Bombay! This, Sir, is the natural logical conclusion to be drawn from the *Pioneer's* remarks! Bangalore is superlatively English because it has received Madame Goddard with greatest coldness! Bombay resembles Melbourne or Brisbane or Adelaide in that we have very hazy notions of London, and the stars of the musical firmament of England!

The argument about the high prices which have to be paid in India, as compared with those in St. James's Hall, falls through when it is remembered that throughout her tour in Australia, which was remarkably successful, the prices charged for admission to Madame Goddard's concerts were precisely the same as she now charges in India. Surely, if a man in Australia can afford ten shillings for a rich and rare treat, a man in India can afford five rupees?

So much for the *Pioneer's* interpretation. It is simply an ingenious defence of the dulness and stagnation which inter-penetrates Anglo-Indian society in such places as Bangalore, Madras, and Calcutta. Here, in such a busy, lively, go-ahead place as Bombay we live a life of action, and do not simply vegetate. It is simply because we lead a more English life that English artists receive here a warm English welcome. The life of Madras or Calcutta is a dreamy, steamy, tropical kind of existence, which but rarely wakes up to the every-day activity of Bombay. An artist comes to us. Is he or she really first rate?—can he or she really afford us hearty pleasure? Once these questions are answered in the affirmative, we will take any trouble and go anywhere to obtain the thing we desire. But in Madras and Calcutta people have a vague horror of novelties and abnormal activity of any kind. They talk of the "trouble" of the thing. They prefer their own sleepy round of existence, and take a lazy or comatose enjoyment in dreary pleasures. It is simply nonsensical to say that more persons in Madras, or in Calcutta, have heard Arabella Goddard than in Bombay. Even if this were the case, it is a strange fact that very often those who have heard so perfect an artist as Madame Goddard are just the folk to go again, and yet again, to hear her.

The short and the long of the reason for the *Pioneer's* gratuitous "interpretation" is evidently this;—there is a natural growing soreness in certain quarters that the old presidential cities are gradually subsiding—becoming petrified as it were—whilst young Bombay is yearly renewing and redoubling its life. But this soreness must not be acknowledged. A soothing ointment, in the form of a flattering "interpretation" of a very ugly fact, must be invented. The *Pioneer* is equal to the occasion. And we are told, in the most suave and polite manner possible, that it is a positive virtue in some Anglo-Indians to receive with coldness great musical artists! It is actually a proof of intimate acquaintance with the pleasures of elegant English society to scorn such pleasures when obtainable in India! It argues you a man who has lately been to London if you abstain from attending one of Madame Arabella's concerts! Is not this delicious? When I see such statements and arguments in the *Pioneer*, I feel inclined to echo an exclamation which is said to have been uttered by a simple rustic lass. Her lover, a jolly British tar, was pushing his courtship with the maiden, who was a nice enough girl but perfectly conscious that she possessed very little beauty of face. Her lover proceeded in his bluff compliments till he got to telling her that she was the sweetest, the brightest, and the very loveliest of her lovely sex. She simply exclaimed,—"O, I likes you, Bill,—*for you do tell such awful whoppers!*" I must confess an equal admiration for the inimitable urbanity and plausible effrontery of the *Pioneer*, whenever that journal has occasion to give polite utterance to an "awful whopper."

Bombay, 9th January. CHUTNEY.

NEWS-LETTERS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MAHABLESHWUR, 8TH JANUARY.

AT 9 P.M. on the 3rd a house belonging to one Francis, baker, situated opposite the native library in the bazaar, was destroyed by fire. I believe the fire originated by a rat running away with the wick of a lamp which was kept burning in the house. The house was a thatched one. The loss is estimated at above 300 rupees. I think Government ought to insist on the houses being either tiled or covered with zinc, especially in the bazaar, where the houses are too closely situated.

I hear that Captain Hart has been robbed. It seems he had left his house doors open, and the robber got in quietly and made away with a box which was kept under his cot: contents valued at 1,000 rupees. The police are on the look-out. I hope they will succeed in arresting the man.

The weather is delightfully cool.

PANCHGUNNY, 8TH JANUARY.

I FEEL grieved when I see that our pretty little station of Panchgunny has been quite neglected in your columns. On my part I do not think it deserves to be treated so, as it is undoubtedly one of the prettiest spots on these hills and is rightly called the paradise of Western India. It is perched on one of the lofty hills comprising the western ghauts, and is about twelve miles from Mahableshwur.

I am glad to inform the public that our High School, established here by the Diocesan Board of Education under the guidance of Mr. O'Brien, is getting on pretty well. The one boy whom he sent up for the late matriculation examination has passed. My opinion is that the Diocesan Board ought to advertise its existence, as on an average scarcely one person out of a hundred in the presidency knows that such a thing as a school exists here. The climate is well fitted for boys who are studying, as there is no bustle or noise to distract the young mind; and I think, if parents want to see their sons grow up strong and healthy men, the best thing for them to do is to send them to Panchgunny. The air is too invigorating to allow of any decline in health. The thermometer ranges on an average between 55° or 60° all through the year.

Some years ago we had no post office here and were then obliged to send our letters either to Mahableshwur or Waee (a place eight miles from here); but now we have one, thanks to the postal authorities.

RAJKOTE, 8TH JANUARY.

THE station, though uncheered by the presence of our energetic Political Agent, has yet its gaieties. The races, on the whole, were more interesting than those of last year. The steeplechase, which was successfully won by Mr. Boteler of the Telegraph Department, was the *finale* of this year's races.

The Rajkoomar College Shakespeare reading came off on the night of the 3rd instant. The central hall, which is well adapted for such occasions, was tastefully decorated and brilliantly illumined. Shakespeare's tragedy of Richard II. was read in the best way possible. Some of the resident European ladies and gentlemen contributed additional interest by cheerfully taking part in the reading. The magnificent throne raised for the king and the flourishes of trumpets heard at intervals gave it something of a semi-dramatic appearance. Among the *dramatis personæ*, those who read their portions very admirably were the Rev. and Mrs. Walford, Col. and Mrs. Walker, Capt. and Miss Babington, Mr. and Miss Turkhad, Mr. Ratilal, Mr. LeGeyt, Capt. Salmon, the Thakore of Limree, the Rajah of Loona Wara, and Hari Singjee of Bhownugger. Let me say, to the great credit of the princes, that they performed their parts very successfully and to the entire satisfaction of the appreciative audience. They owe this success to the disinterested and untiring zeal of the chaplain, who voluntarily devotes a couple of hours every day to the studies of the highest class of the College, in the absence of its able and worthy Principal, Mr. Chester Macnaghten. The learned Principal has got a strong hold on the affections of his pupils. He has now resorted to Singapore for the benefit of his health.

A prayer association has been in existence here for the last four or five months. It is exactly on the model of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, and is attended by several young graduates and undergraduates of the Bombay University. Up to this time the meetings have been held in the house of a private gentleman. But now, through the courtesy of Mr. Krishnajee Luxumon, the association is allowed, every Sunday, the use of an excellent hall attached to the grand and splendid buildings of the new dharmasalla. I fully sympathize with this religious movement in this part of India, as I believe it to be a right step in the right direction.

Mr. Bains, C. S., Acting Educational Inspector, N. D., is expected to come here by the 25th instant. He is now at Bhownugger, where he is engaged in examining the local schools.

The weather is very chill. The nights, especially, are too cold to be liked.

BOMBAY.

THE DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL.—The Diocesan High School, in Love Lane, will re-open this day.

HINDOO HOLIDAY.—To-day being the Hindoo Makar Sankranti holiday, the High Court, Small Causes and Police Courts will be closed.

THE Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent will preside at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences on the 2nd proximo.

EDUCATIONAL.—It has been arranged to continue the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy English School at Surat from the charity funds of that city.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—The Senior Magistrate disposed of on Friday a number of municipal cases, and the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 65.

NEW STATION OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—We understand that a new station of the G. I. P. Railway Company is to be opened at the Musjid Bridge.

HIGH COURT.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball is expected here in April or May next, and in that case the Hon Mr. Justice Pinhey will revert to his appointment as Judge and Session Judge of Poona.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, a Mahomedan named Shaik Chand Mullick, a coachman, was fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Nana Morojee for driving a vehicle on the Parell Road in a rash and negligent manner.

THE DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY.—Within the last four months nearly thirteen native lads were sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory by the several Magistrates of Police. Of these, three are Parsees, six Mussulmans, two Hindoos, and the remaining two Goanese.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Friday at the Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Mills, Tardeo, concerning the death of one Gopal, a cart-driver, who had sustained serious injuries by a bale of piece-goods falling on him, from the effects of which he died shortly afterwards. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

VAGRANTS.—Charles Ford, Charles McGuire, and Henry Daly, Europeans, were charged before the Senior Magistrate on Saturday, at the instance of Mr. Constable Brewin, with being vagrants and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and were ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

MUNICIPALITY AT KUNDALA.—A correspondent of the *Hitechu* draws the attention of the Joint Administrators of the Bhownuggur State to the urgent necessity of creating a Municipality in the important commercial town of Kundala, and points out many evils and inconveniences suffered by the people of that town from the absence of municipal arrangements.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

March	Distant Greeting	Gurtner.
Quadrille	Perichole	Coote.
Overture	Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Valse	Kate Kearney	Coote.
Potpourri	Giovanni d'Arco	Verdi.
Galop	Valentine	—

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CHIARINI'S CIRCUS.—The Italian Circus which has just left this has been most favourably received in Calcutta. On the opening night it was crowded to excess, people being satisfied even with obtaining standing room. The Calcutta papers say that the merits of the company were by no means over-rated by the Bombay Press. We wished them success on their departure, and we are glad to observe that they have every prospect of achieving it.

THE JAPANESE TROUPE AND THEIR "FLOATING THEATRE."—By the advertisement, our readers will see that the Japanese troupe of tumblers, balancers, &c., are removing from Grant Road to the site on the maidan which, a short time ago, was occupied by Signor Chiarini's Circus. They will be accommodated in what is called a "Floating Theatre." What such a structure can be like has excited our imagination, and our readers will have a new inducement to patronise this clever troupe of performers if it turns out that their performances are to be given in an airy mansion supported on balloons.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—The rate of interest at the Bank of Bombay was raised on Wednesday last one per cent. The Bank is doing a large business apparently. The amount of bills discounted has now reached one crore and twenty-six lakhs for the week ending the 3rd inst. This is a decrease of rather more than three lakhs compared with the previous week. The Bank has on hand in cash and currency notes the sum of Rs. 1,62,50,895, and the balance standing to the credit of the Government Treasury amounts to Rs. 1,48,14,617, so that the Government could now be easily paid off. The other deposits amount to Rs. 1,33,14,567, an increase of 19 lakhs over the week previous. The Governmemt securities held by the Bank amount to Rs. 31,72,930, whilst the loans on security are 10½ lakhs and the cash credits to 15¼ lakhs on the security of Government paper, bullion, &c. There are cash credits undrawn amounting to rather more than six lakhs. A few months ago the Bank held the whole of its capital of 60 lakhs in Government securities. That investment has been decreased to a little over one-half that sum, and bills discounted have been increased thereby, showing that the Bank invested half its capital in assisting the trade of Bombay in that particular manner.—*Argus.*

BOMBAY TRADES ASSOCIATION.

THE members of the Bombay Trades Association held their annual dinner on Saturday evening in a tent erected for the purpose on the Esplanade. Mr. D. S. Kemp, president of the Association, occupied the chair. A number of members were unavoidably absent, but amongst those present were, Mr. N. Randle (Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.), Messrs. Soundy and Breslauer, Mr. Scott, Mr. Neuberg, Mr. Collett, Mr. Remfrey (Messrs Hamilton and Co.), &c. Dinner (supplied by Mr. Smith of the Apollo Bunder) was on the table by half-past seven. After the removal of the cloth, the Chairman gave the usual loyal toasts, which were drunk with enthusiasm. In proposing "Prosperity to the Bombay Trades Association," the Chairman regretted the present dull state of the Bombay trade, but hoped that an improvement would take place before long. Referring to the proposal to establish a Co-operative Society in Bombay, he said he was rather glad than otherwise that a Company was to be formed, as people would very soon learn that they were dealt with by their tradesmen in a much fairer manner than they at present seemed to think.

A number of other toasts, including the health of the past Chairman, the Secretary, the Press, &c., were proposed and suitably responded to, and several of the company, noted for their excellent vocal attainments, enlivened the proceedings with songs.

The guests departed shortly before twelve, after having spent a most enjoyable evening.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BROACH MILLS' SHARES.

THERE was a scene of unusual bustle and excitement on Saturday last in the office of the Broach Mills Company, 27 Meadow Street, when the directors offered for sale by public auction 800 shares of the new issue, each of the nominal value of Rs. 150. The share market was for the while almost denuded of the dense throng of brokers who most do congregate in its ill-conditioned hall next to the Oriental Bank, for those who could spare a deposit of Rs. 30 per share had hurried off to the auction sale to make, as they thought, a very advantagous new investment. There was, therefore, scarcely any moving space in the office of the Broach Mills Company, owing to the crowd of intending purchasers of its new shares. The directors of the company were present to superintend the sale; and among the bidders might have been noticed the prominent native broker of this city, Mr. Premchund Roychund, who purchased a pretty large number of shares. The 800 shares had been divided into 160 lots of five each, representing a total nominal value of Rs. 1,20,000.

Purchasers were required to pay a deposit of Rs. 30 per share immediately on the lot being knocked down and to sign an agreement to pay the balance and complete the purchase according to certain printed conditions of sale. It may be mentioned that the shares were originally of the value of Rs. 5,000 each, which, on the company being wound up, was reduced to Rs. 500 each; and this value again, on a second liquidation, was reduced to Rs. 150 each, that is, the present nominal value of each share. At the commencement of the sale, the bids rose to exactly double the amount, or Rs. 300 per share; and the price of subsequent lots varied from Rs. 290 to Rs. 305 per share. The total new capital realised by the sale amounted to Rs. 2,33,950 or Rs. 292 per share on an average. Rs. 1,20,000 out of this will be carried to capital account, and Rs. 1,13,950 to the profit and loss account in order to make up the losses sustained by the company in former years.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP STATELIE, 1074 tons, Captain J. Logan, sailed on Saturday last in ballast for Rangoon.

THE SHIP QUEEN of the LAKE, 1153 tons, Captain J. Page, will sail to-day in ballast for Moulmein.

THE S. S. PHLOX, 141 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed on Saturday last for the Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and fifty-three deck passengers.

THE S. S KOINA, 706 tons, Captain E. Profumo, sailed on Saturday last for Aden and Jeddah with a general cargo and two hundred and fifty-seven pilgrims as passengers.

THE S. S. PERSIA, which left Bombay on the 1st, arrived at Aden on the 8th inst at noon and left for Suez the same evening. The steamer Arabia, which left Genoa on 24th December last, arrived at Aden on the night of the 9th inst. and sailed for Bombay this morning at two o'clock.

THE following passengers have arrived at Calcutta, per s s. Woosung:—Mrs. J. Webster and two children, European female servant, Rev. A. and Mrs. McKenna and child, Mr. Henry, Col. Malleson, five native servants, Mrs. Gordon Cumming and two native servants, two Mysore princes and two followers, two Misses Lawrence, and Miss E. Pettman.

THE B. I. S N. Co.'s CHALDIA, 925 tons, Captain J. T. Lewis, sailed on Saturday last for the Coast, Calcutta and China, with a general cargo and the following passengers. For Allepey—Miss Ballard and servant. For Galle—Mr. and Mrs. Oope, child and servant. For Vingorla—Mr. R. A. Dallas and servant. For different ports—Nine deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. ASIA, 1139 tons, Captain W. Stewart, which was chartered by Government for troops, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with 12 officers, 4 ladies, 506 men, 5 women, and 9 children, of the 56th Regiment. The following is the list of officers:—Lieut. Col. Berry, Major T. C. Hill, Captain J. Fleming, Captain W. F. H. Jones, Lieut. H. P. Molyneux, Lieut. A. F. Cotton, Lieut. A. Smith, Sub. Lieut. Richard, Paymaster F. G. Bernard, Adjt. F. W. V. Leckie, Quartermaster C. W. Leeck, and Surg.-Major A. F. Oakes.

HIGH COURT.—10TH JANUARY.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

AYESHABAEE WIDOW V. HAJEE VULLEE HAJEE NOOR MAHOMED.

MR. MACPHERSON, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, on behalf of the plaintiff, moved for a rule *nisi* in terms of the prayer of the plaint for the appointment of a receiver and for an *ad interim* injunction restraining the defendant from dealing with or disposing of his deceased father's property.

On a preliminary application by the learned counsel, his Lordship ordered that the plaint be amended as the plaintiff might be advised.

Mr. Macpherson stated that Bajee Noor Mahomed Ahmed, the plaintiff's husband, died intestate at Bombay on the 8th November 1873, leaving behind him the plaintiff, two sons, and a daughter. The first defendant, about nineteen years of age, took possession soon after of all the money and property of the deceased, of the aggregate value of about Rs. 43,000 and had refused to give anything for the maintenance of the mother and the two children, one of whom is only ten months old. There were instances of the defendant ill-treating the plaintiff and refusing to give her any money for medicine for her child, who was ill. Under these circumstances she prayed that the estate might be administered under the orders and control of the Court, that the defendant might be restrained from dealing with the property, and that a receiver might be appointed.

His Lordship said the plaintiff was a Kutch Mehmon, and according to the custom of the caste she was entitled only to a maintenance. The Court should be very slow, his Lordship said, to grant an *ad interim* injunction to restrain the eldest son and heir from dealing with his father's property. His Lordship therefore granted a rule *nisi* for an injunction and for the appointment of a receiver, and refused an *ad interim* injunction.

(Before THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

SUCCARAM HOOLAJEE V. SHAIK ALLY ABDOOL CADUR AND OTHERS.

MR. FERGUSON and Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Hope, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Tyabjee and Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee, instructed by Mr. Ghandibhoy Mody, for the defendant.

The suit was heard before his Lordship for several days in December last, and his Lordship gave judgment this day. The plaintiff sought to recover from defendants the possession of an oart called Gunjeebhat, situated at Mahim. By an indenture dated 20th July 1871, the defendant Abdool Mahomed Ally sold the oart to the plaintiff for Rs. 1,200, covenanting to keep the oart free from all disputes and embarrassments. After the completion of the sale, the defendant Shaik Ally, who held the oart under the other defendant, attorned and became a tenant to the plaintiff and agreed to give up possession. He did not, however, do so for some time and made several excuses; and the plaintiff by an attorney's notice called upon him in September 1871 to give up possession of the oart, stating that, in default, he would charge him Rs. 50 per month as occupation rent. The defendant still refused to give up peaceable possession. The defendant Shaik Ally by his written statement averred that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover possession of the oart, which had been mortgaged to him for Rs. 999 in the year 1870, that he never attorned to the plaintiff, and that the alleged indenture of sale must have been executed fraudulently with the intention of defeating his prior title to the premises. His Lordship, on a consideration of the evidence, held that the plaintiff was entitled to recover the oart, and as to use and occupation of it was allowed Rs. 30 up to the filing of the plaint. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff with costs.

NEWS REPORT FROM ADEN.

THERE is no news of interest to communicate from the interior.

The French corvette Ducouedic sailed on 31st December for the Seychelles. Dr. John Kirk, Political Agent and Consul-General of Zanzibar, passed through Aden a few days ago *en route* to England on furlough. There was no news of Doctor Livingstone. The weather is cool and cloudy with drizzling rain.

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST THE EDITOR OF THE "PARSEE PUNCH."

THE hearing of the above case was resumed on Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Acting Third Magistrate.

Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta, barrister, instructed by Mr. Ardesir Framjee, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, Dr. Dallas (Dallas and Lynch) for the defendant, Mr. N. D. Apakhtiar, editor and proprietor of the *Parsee Punch.*

Mr. Pherozshaw said that the question which was reserved at the last hearing, viz., "what would be the effect of such imputation in the witness's mind?" was satisfactorily explained in an explanation in the Indian Penal Code, in which it was laid down that the reputation of a man may be said to be damaged if it was so considered by the people with whom the defamed man associated. Such a ruling had also been laid down in the English law. The learned counsel here quoted the observations of Lord Denman, the distinguished jurist, on the effects of defamation on the minds of other people. Mr. Pherozshaw urged that a question of the same nature had been allowed to be put to witnesses by the most learned judge of our High Court, in the Parsee priest defamation case; and that, therefore, he was justified in putting the question to the witness in the box.

Dr. Dallas, in replying to the arguments of Mr. Pherozshaw, urged that the reply to such a question as proposed by the learned counsel would in effect be an individual opinion, and that, therefore, it established nothing. Dr. Dallas contended that the English case quoted by the learned gentleman was a civil case filed for the recovery of damages, which was quite a different thing from a case of defamation. The learned gentleman stated that the questions were allowed in the Parsee priest defamation case, because there it was necessary to show to the jury the intensity of the alleged crime imputed to the complainant in the estimation of his countrymen. Mr. Pherozshaw shortly replied to this, after which the magistrate reserved the consideration of the question till the next hearing.

Mr. Khursetjee Rustomjee Cama, examined by Mr. Pherozshaw—I am a justice of the peace and a fellow of the Bombay University, and vice-president of the Dnyan Prakash Society. I know the *Parsee Punch*. I never subscribed for it. At my friends' houses my attention was drawn to it at times. I have looked at exhibit H. The phrase "rotten plaintain" and "kabra," refer to the complainant, in my opinion. I know the complainant, who is still the honorary secretary of the Dnyan Prakash Society. I have seen exhibit C 1. I understand the phrase "kabrakhan kabra" refers to the complainant, and the phrase "Bengali crane" I understand is intended for Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee. I have seen exhibit P. From the described figure, and the word "goolam," I understand it refers to the complainant. The words "ka roo" refer to me; also the figure there with spectacles refers to me. I ceased to be proprietor of the *Rast Goftar* about five years ago. Since that time I have never dictated any thing to complainant for publication in the *Rast Goftar*. I have seen exhibits N. and N1. The striped figure therein refers to complainant; as also the word "decro" refers to him. I have seen exhibit B 2. The phrases "Meea Kabra," "Kabra Khan," "Kabra Mahomed," refer to complainant. I have seen the exhibit M. The striped figure in the illustration, and the words "roshun bashud," refer to the complainant. I have seen exhibit T. The figure of the striped camel, and the "cabrobhoot," I understand refers to the complainant. I have seen exhibit O. The phrase "oshialo adhiputtee" I understand refers to complainant. I have seen exhibit U. The person therein referred to is the writer of certain articles in the *Rast Goftar*, against the marriage that had then taken place. That writer I believe to be the complainant. I have seen exhibit V 1. The words "Kaikashro, Kaikashro," refer to complainant. I have seen the exhibit A 7. I understand the words "my son," therein referred to, is intended for the complainant; and the words "nowla nowls," refer to the complainant's father. I have seen the exhibit W. I understand the striped figure and the words "moolakat chans," both refer to the complainant. I have seen exhibit Y 1. I understand the striped figure and the words "cabra meea bharootee ootwalla" refer to the complainant. I have seen exhibit Y. The words "Bud Goftar," I understand, refer to the complainant. The phrase "castor-oil boat to Oorun," as used in the exhibit, has a very obscene meaning. I have made no contributions whatever to the *Rast Goftar* during the last eight or nine years.

Cross-examined by Dr. Dallas—The aforesaid phrase (castor-oil boat) is in vogue among the vulgar portion of our people. The English words "castor-oil boat to Oorun" by themselves convey an indecent meaning. Such a phrase would not convey an indecent meaning to an English-speaking person, but I am not aware of the existence of such a phrase in English. Gujerathee people, ignorant of English, would not be able to understand the aforesaid phrase. The phrase "castor-oil boat to Oorun," I mean to say would convey an indecent meaning in Gujerathee. I am a friend of the complainant, and have been so for many years. I hold the same opinion of him now as I have always done. My opinion has not at all been changed against him in consequence of the various imputations in the various exhibits.

Re-examined by Mr. Pherozshaw—My opinion has not been altered, because knowing complainant perfectly well, I thoroughly disbelieve the aforesaid imputations. The phrase "caster-oil boat to Oorun," as used in the aforesaid exhibit, would convey an indecent meaning to Guzerathee people who understand English. If the English words be explained to a Guzerathee not knowing English, they would convey an indecent meaning to him. A large proportion of the Parsees in Bombay understand English.

At this stage of the proceedings the magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry till Thursday next at 2 p. m.

CLEMENTS MARKHAM'S "HISTORY OF PERSIA."

THROUGH the kind offices of a friend at home, we have been favoured with an early copy of Mr. Markham's new book, the *History of Persia*, which was to be published in London on the 1st inst. We hope to give this week a review of the book; but, meanwhile, we have selected, as an excellent specimen of the way in which Mr. Markham has done his work, the very interesting episodical chapter on "The Life of Baber." This chapter is, in the main, a *précis* of that charming work, Baber's *Memoirs*, but Mr. Markham has given it all the freshness of an original narrative:—

Baber, the founder of the empire of the great Moguls in India, though he never ruled over any part of Persia, was intimately connected with that country in many ways; and no historical account of the land which was conquered by Timur, and lost by Abu-Sa'id, would be complete without a biographical sketch of their illustrious descendant.

Baber visited Herat; he was the close ally of Ismail, the Shah of Persia; the intimate friend of the Persian historian, Khundemir; the enthusiastic admirer of the poet Jami; and, above all, the *Memoir* of Baber gives a clearer insight into the every-day life of the Asiatic princes of that period, than any other writings now extant.

Omar Shaikh, Baber's father, had received the Government of the kingdom of Farganah from his father, Abu-Sa'id, the great-grandson of Timur, and ruler of all Persia, Transoxiana, and Cabul. Abu-Sa'id was killed in 1468 (in what Baber always calls 'the disaster of 'Irak'), and, of his other sons, Ahmed became king of Bokhara, Mahmud of Kunduz, and Ulugh of Cabul. Their cousin, the renowned Sultan Husain Mirza, was king of Khurasan, with his capital at Herat.

Omar Shaikh was the fourth son of Abu-Sa'id, and was born in the year 1456. He is described as having been of low stature, very corpulent, with a short bushy beard. He wore his tunic very tight, insomuch that, as he was wont to contract his belly when he tied the strings, when he let himself out again, the strings often burst. He never neglected his prayers, and devoted much of his time to reading the Koran and the *Shah Nameh*. He was of an excellent temper, affable, eloquent, and generous; yet brave withal and manly, and he had such uncommon force in his fists that he never hit a man whom he did not knock down. Twice every week he indulged in a drinking party, on which occasions he was a pleasant companion, and in the course of conversation used often to cite appropriate verses from the poets. He played a great deal at backgammon, and also at games of chance with dice, and was much addicted to the use of *ma'ajuns*, or intoxicating sweetmeats.

Omar Shaikh's favourite wife was named Kutlak Nigar Khanum. She was descended from the mighty Jengiz-Khan, and was the mother of the illustrious Baber.

The king of Farganah's chief amirs or nobles were Khawajah Husain Beg, who was a good-humoured man, excelling at songs in drinking parties; and Hasan Yakub Beg, who was clever and active, an excellent archer, and very famous for his skill in playing at leap-frog.

Farganah is a country of small extent, but abounding in grain and fruits. It is bounded on the east by Kashgar, on the west by Samarkand, on the south by the lofty range of mountains separating it from Badakshan, and on the north by the desert. The river Syr of Jaxartes flows though it, and receives several tributaries. There were seven districts on the south, and two on the north of the river.

Those on the south were Andekan, Ush, Marghinan, Khojend, and Asferah.

Andekan, the capital of Farganah, was built on a small stream, tributary to the Jaxartes. The district yields a plentiful supply of excellent grapes and melons, it abounds in game, and the inhabitants are remarkable for their beauty.

Ush, about sixteen miles to the south-east of Andekan, is built on the same stream. The district has an abundant supply of water, and the air is very salubrious. On both banks of the stream there are gardens where roses and violets grow in great profusion; and near the banks, outside the town, there was a pleasant meadow of clover, where travellers loved to rest. It was a standing joke of the common people of Ush, in Baber's time, to carry across the stream all such as fall asleep there. In all Farganah, for healthiness and beauty of situation, there is no place that equals Ush.

Marghinan is twenty-eight miles west of Andekan. It is a fine district, noted for its apricots and pomegranates, and the game and venison are also excellent; but the people are noisy and turbulent, and notorious for their blustering.

Khojend, about 100 miles west of Andekan, and about the same distance east of Samarkand, is a very ancient city. The citadel is situated on an eminence overlooking the Jaxartes. Khojend is a good sporting country; the deer, the mountain goat, and the fowl of the desert are plentiful, but the air is extremely bad.

Asferah is situated at the foot of a range of mountains, and possesses numerous streams and beautiful gardens abounding in almond trees. It is 36 miles south-west of Marghinan.

On the north of the Jaxartes are the districts of Akhsi and Kasan.

Akhsi is 35 miles west of Andekan. The river Jaxartes flows under the walls of the castle, which is situated on a high precipice. The melons, in the district, are excellent, and there is plenty of game.

Kasan is to the north of Akhsi. The air is salubrious, and the gardens in the district are very beautiful.

All around the country of Farganah there are excellent *yailaks*, or summer stations in the mountains.

Such was the country over which Baber was called to govern, when only in his twelfth year. On June 9, 1494, as his father, Omar Shaikh, was sitting on the top of his pigeon-house, in the fortress of Akhsi, the building gave way, and, being precipitated from the summit, with his pigeons, 'he took his flight to the other world.'

Zahiru-'d-Din (a) Muhammad, surnamed *Baber*, or 'The Tiger,' was born on February 14, 1483. On the death of his father he succeeded to his small kingdom, in troublous times, and when surrounded by enemies; but from the first he displayed extraordinary talent and determination.

Taking advantage of his youth, his paternal uncle, Ahmed, invaded Farganah from the side of Samarkand, while his maternal uncle, Mahmud, a Mongol prince who ruled at Tashkend and Shahrokhia, advanced, with the same purpose, from the north. The invaders, however, retreated, and Ahmed died soon afterwards, in July 1494. This prince was a tall man, with extremely pleasant manners, and excelled in archery; but latterly he became very fat, would drink without intermission for thirty or forty days at a stretch, and on the days he did not drink, he ate pungent substances.

His brother Mahmud succeeded him in Bokhara, but died the following year, when his son Baisanghar became king of Bokhara; while one of his chief amirs, Khusru, assumed independent sovereignty in Kunduz, after having murdered two of the sons of his benefactor. 'He was a vile traitor,' says Baber, 'and had not the spirit to face a barn-door fowl.'

Baisanghar Mirza, the new king of Bokhara, was an elegant and accomplished young prince; but, like most of his kindred, he was addicted to excessive drinking. He occasionally wrote verses, and the following lines, which were composed by him, testify to his jovial propensities:

Like an unsubstantial shadow, I fall here and there,
And if not supported by a wall, drop flat on the ground.

For a few years after the retreat of his uncles, Baber continued to enjoy peace in his paternal dominions; and to complete his education at Andekan, under the tutelage of his beloved old master, the learned Khawajah Moulana Khazy. The family of Timur were of the Turkish race, and spoke a language called the *Jagatai Turki*, which, at that time, prevailed from the Ulugh-Tagh mountains to the Hindu Kush, and from the Caspian to the Kobi Desert. The period between the death of Timur and that of Baber was the golden age of Turki literature. Baber wrote verses in his native language, and was also well acquainted with the poets of Persia; he was an acute and sometimes a severe critic of the productions of others; was well skilled in all the rules of prosody, and emulated his kinsman Ulugh Beg, in the study of astronomy and mathematics. Baber was strict in his religious duties as a young man, and was versed in all the orthodox Sunnah traditions of the sage Hanifah.

But, while he diligently pursued his studies, the future emperor of India did not neglect the more necessary qualifications of a warrior. Few men excelled him in the use of the spear, the scimitar, or the bow and arrow; and he loved the fine sport of hunting and hawking ove[illegible] plains of Farganah.

Baber's ambition was great, his genius [illegible] were nearly equal to it, and he could not long r[illegible] tent with his rich little kingdom. In 1497 he [illegible] small army, and advanced towards Samarkan[illegible] cousin Baisanghar fled at his approach, and took [illegible] with Khusru, his father's former friend; who, bet[illegible] the ambition of usurping sovereign power i[illegible] murdered this accompli[illegible] and excit[illegible] indignation of the genero[illegible]

The young king of Farganah [illegible] kand, the capital of his mighty a[illegible] vember 1497. He examined with delig[illegible] with its 480 pillars, the pleasant ga[illegible] Kohik, the observatory of Ulugh Beg, [illegible] tories, the bazars, the country palaces [illegible] and walls overlaid with procelain [illegible] avenues of plane trees

But all at once treason and reb[illegible] nions roused him from hi[illegible] Mongol lord, named Ahmed [illegible] many of Baber's troops dese[illegible] Andekan, which was br[illegible] Moulana Khazy, the be[illegible] The rebels, on entering [illegible] over the gate of the town. [illegible]

Baber hastily abandon[illegible] far as Khojend, but mo[illegible] he was left with on[illegible] this forlorn and des[illegible] much.' The poor boy [illegible] yet his heart did not [illegible] had collected another [illegible] and forced Tambul to r[illegible]

In June 1550 Baber t[illegible] midable and eventually [illegible]

(a.) 'De[illegible]

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Usbegs, appeared on the field, led on by the renowned Shaibany Khan. This chief had already occupied Bokhara, and threatened Samarkand; where Baber remained with his mother and sisters.

The Usbegs inhabiting the deserts north of the Jaxartes had received their name from a chieftain of the house of Jengis-Khan; but they were the descendants of those Mongolian warriors who had followed the mighty conqueror to so many victories. Shaibany Khan, who was also of the family of Jengis, was a leader of considerable ability, and he now led the wild tribes of the desert to the conquest of the rich districts watered by the Jaxartes, the Kohik, and the Oxus.

In April 1501 Baber advanced with his army to oppose the Usbegs. The two forces remained in sight of each other for several days; but at length the young king became eager to fight on a certain day when the Pleiades would be exactly between the two armies. He afterwards said, that 'this observance was all nonsense, and my precipitation was without all solid excuse.' After a well fought battle, he was defeated, and escaped by swimming across the river Kohik with the remainder of his forces; while the Mongols stripped and murdered all the wounded. These acts of barbarous cruelty excited a fierce feeling of enmity against his enemies in the breast of the king of Farganah, who was of Turkish race. He exclaimed:

Take care not to pluck one ear of corn from a Mongol's harvest—The Mongol seed is such that whatever is sowed with it is execrable.

Baber retreated to Samarkand, where he was besieged by Shaibany with a vast army of Uzbegs, and the people were soon reduced to great distress. When all hope was gone, he escaped with his mother and a few followers, but one of his sisters fell into the hands of the conqueror. Nothing is more remarkable in the character of Baber than the buoyant spirit with which he bore misfortune. In the midst of the greatest difficulties and dangers, and when his affairs seemed quite desperate, he never lost heart. His light-hearted cheerfulness never forsook him. No sooner was he out of sight of the fallen city, than he challenged one of his nobles, named Kambar Aly, to ride a race with him. The King's horse got the lead, and turning to see how far his antagonist was behind, his saddle slipped round, and he came right on his head. He did not recover his senses the whole of that eventful day, and all that passed before him was like a dream and a phantasy.

The little party had been long without any food, and at length they were obliged to kill a horse, and dress slices of its flesh. A few more long marches, however, brought them to the friendly village of Dizak, half dead with hunger. Here they found nice fat flesh, bread well baked, sweet melons, excellent grapes; and Baber exclaimed that in his whole life he never enjoyed himself so much.

His affairs were now almost desperate, and he fled to his mother's relation at Tashkend, where he meditated a final retreat to China. Shaibany occupied Samarkand, Tambal was in rebellion in Farganah and the exiled prince was deserted by many of those whom he had raised from the dust.

After a few unsuccessful attempts to regain Farganah, and after many wonderful adventures and hair-breadth escapes, he proceeded with a few followers to cross the hills of Asferah, and seek his fortune either in Kunduz or in Cabul. On June 14, 1504, his beard first required a razor

On reaching Kundez, he found Khusru still ruling there, but nearly all his followers deserted to Baber, and that false traitor was obliged to throw himself on the young prince's mercy. Baber generously allowed him to retire to Khurasan, with three strings of mules, laden with his treasure. (b)

At this time Cabul was in a state of anarchy and disorder. Baber's uncle, Ulugh Mirza, had died in 1501, and though his son Abdu-'r-Rizzak nominally succeeded, the government was really in the hands of turbulent chieftains.

The dethroned king of Farganah, as he had lost his own dominions, boldly resolved to assume the sovereignty of Cabul and Ghuznee. He crossed the snow-capped Hindu Kush by the pass of Gur, where the dark frowning precipices rise up like walls on either side. Besides his two brothers Jehanghir and Nasir, and his own faithful followers, he was accompanied by most of Khusru's people, who, directly they descended into the plains, began plundering the villagers; but he after put a stop to their atrocities by a few very severe examples.

It was from the snowy pass of the Hindu Kush that the northern prince first gazed with rapture on the lovely star Canopus, which seemed to welcome him to the gorgeous south—and to his future empire.

In 1504 Cabul capitulated, with all the adjacent country, and Baber once more found himself in possession of a rich kingdom. His brother, Jehanghir, was made governor of Cabul. The city of Cabul had been enlarged and beautified by Baber's uncle, and was at this time a large and populous place. It is about 6,500 feet above the level of the sea, and surrounded on three sides by hills, but the plain is open towards the east. The citadel of Bala Hissar rises up on a hill on the north side of the town, which is chiefly on the south bank of the river of the same name. The plain of Cabul is very beautiful, well irrigated by little streams, and covered with gardens, (c) which have for ages been renowned for the brilliancy and variety of their flowers. The most delicious fruits are abundant, and Baber added to them by introducing the cherry and plantain.

Baber divided the country into *tomans* or provinces, which he gave to his followers. His brother Jehanghir had Ghuznee; his youngest brother, Nasir, received the 'Valley of Light,' and other districts; while the officers who had followed him in his most perilous enterprises and worst distresses obtained the government of the villages and small towns. He was accused by the followers of Khusru of partiality for his own Baberians; and he answered them—

What is there enemies will not say!
The gates of a city you may shut,
But you cannot shut the mouth of an enemy.

But though the cities and plains were in the hands of Baber, the wild hill tribes of Ghilzis and Hazarehs continued to give him constant trouble, and necessitated frequent expeditions to plunder and chastise them.

In January 1505, Baber went forth, for the first time, to invade Hindustan. He descended by the Khyber Pass into the plain of Peshawur, and crossed the Indus. 'I had never seen the hot region before,' he says. 'It was a new world to me. The grass, the trees, the birds, the wild animals, the manners and customs of the wandering tribes, all were strange and wonderful to me.' The Afghans of Kohat attempted to intercept his march in the passes, but he charged them furiously, put them to flight, and erected a minaret of the skulls of those who were slain.

Baber returned to Cabul the same year; and in the month of Muharram his mother was taken ill, and, in spite of the water-melons given her by a physician of Khurasan, she died, and was buried in a garden formed by the late king Ulugh Mirza. She had followed her son in all his vicissitudes of fortune, had always proved a wise and valuable councillor, and Baber mourned her loss long and bitterly.

While Baber was establishing his power at Cabul, Shaibany Khan, with his Uzbeg army, had rapidly extended his conquests, and in 1505 Sultan Husain Mirza, king of Khurasan, formed a league with the new king of Cabul to oppose him. Baber marched with a small force towards Herat, but on the road he heard of the death of Husain Mirza, and of the accession of his two sons, Muzhaffar and Badiyatu-'z-Zaman, as joint kings. Baber exclaimed against the impolicy of this arrangement, repeating the famous lines of the poet Sa'ady:

Ten dervishes may sit on one carpet,
But the same climate will not hold two kings.

He, however, continued his march to Herat, and was cordially received by the new sovereigns, who entertained him with prodigal hospitality, and led him into a round of dissipated amusements. They were unskilled in war, and Baber saw no chance of a successful campaign against the Usbegs, yet he determined to pass the winter of 1506 in his pleasant quarters at Herat.

Aly Shir Beg, the munificent patron of literature, Jami the poet, and other ornaments of Husain Mirza's court were dead, but many still remained, and Baber made several enduring friendships during his visits, especially with the historian Khondemir. He also visited the places hallowed as the abodes or the last resting places of the departed great, and devoted much time to seeing the sights of Herat. During his twenty days' stay, he went to all the principal buildings with an excellent cicerone named Aly Gukultash, who had a collection ready for him in some suitable place, when the fatigues of sight-seeing (d) were over for the day.

But he was led into all kinds of dissipation by the joint kings, and at Herat he was first induced to drink wine, which he liked so much that for many years afterwards scarcely a day passed without his drinking to excess.

Badiyatu-'z-Zaman gave him several elegant entertainments, and it was then that he first indulged in the use of wine.

In December 1506 he was suddenly called from the pleasant society of Herat, by the news of a rebellion that had broken out in Cabul. He returned by the mountainous country, with a few followers, and a young lady (daughter of Ahmed Mirza), who had conceived a strong attachment for him. The party was caught in a terrific snow storm, and the lady, with Baber's followers, took refuge in a cave; but there was not room for all, and the young prince dug a hole for himself in the snow, saying: 'For me to be in comfort while my men are in the midst of snow and drift, suffering trouble and distress, would be inconsistent with what I owe them, and a deviation from that society in suffering which is their due. A Persian proverb says, "Death in the company of friends is a feast."'

Next morning the tempest ceased, but the cold was extreme, and many lost their hands and feet from the frost. On arriving at Cabul, Baber found the country in great disorder; while, soon after his departure, Shaibany Khan occupied Herat, drove out the joint kings, and advanced as far as Candahar; whence he afterwards retreated.

In 1507 Baber assumed the title of *Padishah*; and in March of the following year, his eldest son, Humaiyun, was born

In 1508, the Uzbeg followers of Khusru rose in rebellion, and placed 'Abdu-'r-Rizzak on the throne of Cabul; while Baber fled, with only 500 companions. His cause seemed hopeless, for his enemies had an army of 12,000 men, but he extricated himself by extraordinary personal valour. When the opposing forces approached each other, he rode forward, and challenged 'Abdu-'r-Rizzak to single combat. That young prince declined, but five nobles came forth, and engaged Baber, one after the other. Each fell before the arm of the offended king, and this admirable prowess induced the rebel army to return to its allegiance. 'Abdu'r-Rizzak received a full pardon, and Baber found himself, once more, in full possession of Cabul.

Amongst the followers of Baber there was a chief of Badakshan named Khan Mirza, whose mother claimed descent from Alexander the Great. At this time he succeeded in driving the Uzbegs out of his country, and sent news to Baber that Shaibany was dead (having been killed by Isma'il Shah of Persia, in the battle of Merv, 1510), adding, 'Now is the time for recovering Farganah.' Baber, therefore, crossed the Hindu Kush, and joined Khan Mirza at Kunduz, leaving his brother Nasir to govern Cabul in his absence. The Shah of Persia sent Baber his [illegible] ...d been captured by Shaibany at Samarkand, [illegible] ...sed by the Shah at Merv. She gave such an [illegible] Isma'il's generosity and goodness to her brother, that he sent ambassadors to Persia; and received, in return, a large auxiliary force of Persian cavalry, to assist him in the conquest of Samarkand and Farganah.

In October 1511, Baber entered Samarkand for the last time, but soon afterwards he was entirely defeated by the Uzbegs, and forced to retreat in great haste. Greater perils yet awaited him. One night a band of conspirators attacked his tent, and he fled naked and alone to the fort of Atik, in Kunduz. Here a handful of faithful followers joined him, and he was glad to escape over the Hindu Kush to Cabul, which he reached in 1514.

All hopes were now gone of ever regaining his paternal inheritance, or of again seeing the old home of his childhood in Farganah. From this time, therefore, he seems to have seriously turned his mind to the conquest of India. In 1518 he crossed the Indus, and conquered the Punjab up to the banks of the Chenab, building a strong fort at Peshawur. But, for several years, he was employed in reducing the wild hill tribes of Afghanistan to order; and preparing for his final invasion of India, which took place in 1525.

During these years Baber frequently indulged in excesses. He was wont to go in a boat, on the river of Cabul, with a few choice spirits, and drink wine and sing song, till they were all insensible. He also formed a red granite tank, near Cabul, which he often caused to be filled with wine, and engaged pretty girls to sing and dance round it, while he drank. The following lines, in Persian, were engraved on the sides of the tank:—'Sweet the smiling spring, sweet the juice of the mellow grape, sweeter far the voice of love. Strive, oh Baber, to secure the enjoyments of life, which, alas! once departed, will never more return.'

On the days that he was too ill to drink he ate *ma'ajuns*, or intoxicating sweetmeats. The remainder of his time was passed in hunting, making expeditions against the Afghans of the hills, and preparing for the invasion of India. Candahar fell into his hands in 1522.

In November 1525, Baber left Cabul, for his final invasion of Hindustan; and in January 1526, 'placing his foot in the stirrup of resolution, and his hands on the reins of confidence in God,' he advanced against Sultan Ibrahim, in whose possession the throne of Delhi and the dominions of Hindustan then were. This prince was of the Patan or Afghan race, which had reigned in India for several centuries. His army amounted to 100,000 men and 1,000 elephants.(e)

In this campaign Baber's young son, Humaiyun, did good service, with a detached body of cavalry; and, like his father, he records the first time he put a razor to his chin, March 5, 1526.

Baber, with a greatly inferior force, encountered the Indian host at the town of Paniput, near Delhi. He was completely victorious; Ibrahim was killed, and Baber's troops occupied the cities of Delhi and Agra. He passed his first night at Delhi in a boat on the Jumna, drinking wine with some boon companions.

At this time five Muhammadan rulers, and two Hindus, exercised sovereignty in India. The Muhammadans were the Patan sovereign of Delhi whom Baber had killed; the Sultans of Gujrat, the Deccan, Malwa and Bengal. The Hindus were the Rajahs of Bijanagur (f) in the Deccan, and of Chanderi (g) in Malwa, a short distance south of Gwalior; besides the independent Rajput chiefs east of Delhi.

Baber had scarcely been a year in possession of Delhi and Agra when a formidable confederacy of Patan Afghans and Hindus was formed against him, led on by the Rajput chief Rana-Sanka; who held the fortress of Chanderi, and had a large army in the field. (h)

The danger was so imminent that Baber renounced the use of wine entirely; but he resolved to fight, and scorned the idea of retreating to Cabul saying, 'As death is avoidable, let us rather meet it with honour, face to face, than shrink back to gain a few years of ignominious existence.'

On April 6, 1527 Baber's little army encountered the vast host of Indians, led on by Rana-Sanka, at a village called Kava, near Agra. His Artillery was chained together to resist the charges of cavalry; and his right wing was commanded by his son, Humayun. The combined Hindus and Patans were entirely defeated, in spite of their vast superiority in numbers, and Baber proceeded to besiege their stronghold at Chanderi. He took the place by escalade in 1528. The Rajputs, having first killed all their women and children, rushed naked on the swords of the Moslems, until not one soul was left alive. In the following year Baber took Bahar and Oudh, and thus found himself, after many vicissitudes, undisputed Emperor of India.

He made a careful survey of the country, established post-houses on the road between Cabul and Agra, and sent Humaiyun to act as his viceroy at Cabul. His last year was passed in improving Agra, and laying out a garden there; but he sighed for his old home, his beloved Farganah, and complained that the whole country of India was so ugly and detestable that it was difficult to find a place for a garden. (i.) He was disgusted, also, with the fawning servility of the natives of India, and even of the Patans, who had been corrupted by long residence amongst them. In his latter years he became cruel and fanatical, and erected a high pyramid of the skulls of the Pagans, in the Doab.

Baber was taken ill at Agra, and died in the Charbagh, on December 26 1530, in his forty-eighth year.(j) He left four sons, Humaiyun, who succeeded him, Kamran, Hindal, and Askeri.(k)

This illustrious prince was above the middle size, an excellent swordsman, and a skilful archer. He was so strong that he often, in sport, went leaping along from one pinnacle to another of the pinnated ramparts used in the East, with a man under each arm, and double-soled boots on.(l) His mind was as well cultivated as his body, and no man in the East surpassed him in knowledge of poetry, history, or mathematics; while, in his long journeys, he was also an intelligent observer of the beauties of nature, and of the varieties in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, in the various countries he visited.

Baber was undaunted under difficulties, of a gay disposition, and affectionately attached to his relations and early friends. He was a prince of great humanity, as all truly brave men are; and carried his generosity to such an excess that he almost always pardoned ingratitude and treason, and seemed to make a principle of rendering good for evil. He was a strict Sunnah in religion, of the sect of Abu-Hanifah, but until the last few years of his life he was tolerant to other sects.

He was a master in the arts of poetry, writing, and music; and his *Memoirs*, (m) which he wrote during the latter part of his life, is one of the most interesting works in Eastern literature. Besides giving minute details of all the principal events of his life, and many particulars respecting his contemporaries, it abounds in original reflections, and most entertaining remarks on the weaknesses of those around him; and contains many descriptions of the countries he visited, especially of India. It presents internal evidence of the good and noble qualities of its author.

Baber's good disposition, his generosity, affectionate regard for kindred, and cheerful, buoyant spirit, are the very qualities which are most uncommon in the best Asiatic princes; and, upon the whole, it may with confidence be said that Baber was the most illustrious sovereign (excepting, perhaps, his grandson, Akbar), that ever reigned in Asia since the rise of Islam.

The descendants of Baber reigned in India for two centuries and a half. His son, Humaiyun, was driven out by an insurrection of Patans in 1540, and was received with courteous hospitality by the Shah of Persia.(n) In fifteen years he had recovered Cabul from his brothers Askeri and Kamran, and India from the Patans; and he passed the last years of his life in the pious labour of transcribing the whole of his father's *Memoirs*.

His son Akbar, the most illustrious of the descendants of Baber, who was famous alike for his enlightened toleration and legislative wisdom succeeded him in 1556.

Akbar died in 1605; and from that time we would feign draw a veil over the history of the house of Timur. The three immediate successors of Akbar, Jehanghir (1605-27), Shah-Jehan (1627-58), and Aurungzib (1658-1707), retained great power; but it was bought at the price of endless crimes, and the two latter murdered nearly all their male relations.

From the death of Aurungzib they became contemptible as well as cruel. Escaping, through their submissive cowardice, the whirlwinds of Nadir, of Ahmed Shah, and of the Mahrattas, they subsequently continued to receive an enormous pension, granted by the generosity of the British Government; until, adding treason to their other crimes, in 1857, they will at last disappear from history—unheeded and unpitied.

It is very melancholy that such should be the end of the posterity of the illustrious Baber. Well would it have been if the members of the house of Timur had fallen fighting bravely against the army of Nadir, on the field of Kurnal. A more satisfactory end would it have been if they had even dared to stand in the breach at Delhi in 1857, and thus terminated their career, on the avenging bayonets of outraged Britain. But it is a sad and pitiable end for the posterity of Baber to be executed as felons, or to drag out a disgraced existence as criminal exiles. (o)

[illegible] in his translation of *Ferishta*, says that 'Khusru received [illegible] very hospitably; but he made a very bad return, foreing [illegible] leaving his treasure in the hands of Baber,' Vol. ii p. [illegible] [illegible]sero' was a traitor and a foul murderer, and Baber [illegible] with the greatest [illegible] He allowed him to take [illegible] asure. [illegible] rpolat[illegible] Dow's. There is nothing of [illegible] See vol. ii. pp. 23-4.

[illegible] are tastefully laid out, and well kept; [illegible] ted at regular distances; most of them [illegible] of the ground in plateaus, or shelves, over [illegible] peaches, plums, apricots, pears, apples, [illegible] uts, mulberries, pomegranates, and vines, [illegible] den. There are also nightingales, black- [illegible] to raise their notes, and chatting mag- [illegible] he people are passionately fond saun- [illegible] may be seen flocking to them every [illegible] is most genial. [illegible] the grapes are used for wine, as [illegible] for pickle (the unripe grapes [illegible] raisins and as a syrup. Plu- [illegible] most delicious of the dried [illegible]

[illegible] of Cabul, is separated by a [illegible] At its upper extremity rises [illegible] It is thirty-one miles long [illegible] country residence of the [illegible] kly studed with castles as [illegible] de of brooks, edged by [illegible] table and fruit gardens. [illegible] ribes as being surround- [illegible] rdens, irrigated by ice- [illegible] ng plane trees. Here are [illegible] almonds, cherries, and

[illegible] he garden of Aly Shir Beg, [illegible] blic pleasure grounds, the [illegible] lleges and tomb of Husein [illegible] Sa'id, the mansion of enjoy- [illegible] y, the great reservoir, the [illegible] the fish-ponds, the raven

(e) Nanac, the founder of the Sikh religion, had an interview with Baber in 1526; before whom he is said to have defended his doctrine with great firmness and eloquence. Baber was pleased with him, and ordered an ample maintenance to be bestowed upon him; which the Sikh priest refused, observing that he trusted in Him who provided for all men, and from whom alone a man of virtue and religion would consent to receive favour and reward. p. 19.

Nanac preached the unity and omnipresence of God, and declared he had no object but to reconcile the two faiths of Moslem and Hindu in one religion.—*Sketch of the Sikhs*, by Malcolm, London, 1812.

(f) Bijanagar, now a ruined city, was once the capital of a Brahmanical kingdom. Its power was destroyed by the Moslem kings of the Deccan in 1565. Lat 15° 19' S., long 76° 32 E.

(g) Chanderi, a town in a hilly jungly tract, 105 miles south of Gwalior. The castle is on a hill, formerly considered impregnable. The *Mahmudis*, an exquisitely fine muslin, is manufactured at Chanderi. Lat. 24° 40' S., long. 78° 12' E.

(h) He was Rana of Odeypore, one of the States of Rajpootana.

(i) Writing to his old friend Khawajah Kilan, who was then at Cabul he says how much he envies his friend, his residence at Cabul, and adds: 'They very recently brought me a single musk melon of Farganah; while cutting it up I felt myself affected with a strong feeling of loneliness, and a sense of my exile from my native country, and I could not help shedding tears while I was eating it.'

(j) Baber was buried about a mile from Cabul, in a lovely spot. The grave is marked by two erect slabs of white marble in a small garden. A running stream still waters the fragrant flowers of this cemetery, which is the great holiday resort of the people of Cabul. In front of the grave there is a small but chaste mosque of marble; and an inscription upon it sets forth that it was built in the year 1640, by Shah Jehan, 'that poor Muhammadans might offer up their prayers.' There is a noble prospect from the hill which overlooks Baber's tomb and a summer-house has been erected upon it by Shah Zaman, from which it may be admired. It presents a plain about twenty miles in circumference, laid out with gardens and fields in pleasing irregularity, intersected by three rivulets, which wind through it by a serpentine course, and wash innumerable little forts and villages.

(k) *Humaiyun* means 'auspicious.'
Kamran „ 'successful.'
Hindal „ 'Indian.'
Askeri „ 'born in camp.'

(l) On his last journey after his health had begun to fail, he rode in two days from Kalpi to Agra (160 miles); and on the same journey he swam twice across the Ganges, as he said he had done with every other river he had met with.

(m) The *Tuzuk Baberi*, 'Baber's Occurrences,' was written in the Jagtai Turki language. Translated by Dr. Leyden and W. Erskine, Esq. R. M. Caldicott, Esq., wrote an Abridgment of it which was published in 1844.

(n) Humaiyun fell in love with a young lady, when beyond the Indus, whom he saw with his stepmother (his brother Hindal's mother). She was a daughter of a Seyyid a native of Jami in Khurasan, and her name was Hamida. Humaiyun had, by Hamida, his renowned son, the Emperor Akbar, who was born during his father's flight through Sindh, in the fort of Amercot, on October 15, 1542. Akbar is said to have been born under a tree called Arkari Rowi or Arka, an asclepiad (*Calotropis gigantea*). It is common everywhere in Sindh and the Bombay Presidency, and in flower all the year round. The leaflets of the corona are keeled.

(o) FATE OF THE HOUSE OF TIMUR.

Twenty-six members of the Delhi royal family were executed after the Mutinies; fifteen died after arrest; thirteen were sent to jail at Agra, under sentence of imprisonment, there being a strong presumption that they shared the feelings which animated their family. They were afterwards ordered to be released, to join the king at Rangoon, on ten rs. a month each. This destination, however, was altered, and they were ordered to be divided between Moulmein and Kurrachee.

The king was sent to Rangoon. Mirza Nazim Shah, the king's brother, was sent to Moulmein. Those who were to have gone to Kurrachee were sent by mistake to Calcutta, whence they were forwarded to Akyab, to be kept under surveillance.

The number of the members of the family was, in 1859, exclusive of concubines, 62[illegible] 171 males, 320 females related by blood, and 132 by marriage. About 650 other members were alive before the Mutiny, of whose fate nothing is known. They are not to be searched for, as the sooner they are mixed up with the general population the better. Of the 171 males, of 24 nothing is known, 34 are recommended for pensions, of whom 19 are clearly guiltless of complicity in the rebellion, to 11 subsistence is allowed, if they reside at Kurrachee or Moulmein, 5 have absconded. There are also 57 who receive subsistence allowance, and 31 who have declined it, because they did not wish to comply with the conditions on which alone they were to receive it. The subsistence allowance is 5 rs a month, 155 of the females receive, and, 159 have declined this allowance. A donation of 50 rs. is given to girls on their marriage; and subsistence for boys only so long as they are destitute, and unable to provide for themselves.

The crystal throne, on which the Great Moguls had sat since Nadir Shah took away the peacock throne, when holding their court in the Diwan Khas, was sent to London.

FOOD PROSPECTS OF BENGAL.

(Friend of India.)

THERE was heavy rain, and some hail, at Rungpore on the 28th December. It will do much good. The latest reports show that there is no sign or prospect of actual distress in the districts of the Patna division south of the Ganges; nor in the Bhagulpore, division in the south, except in one corner of Mongbyr, near and south of Lukhiserai. North of the Ganges there is one very large tract in Tirhoot and Bhagulpore where distress is believed to be imminent, and another large tract in Sarun, where distress is already felt, and *whence cases of actual starvation are officially reported.* In the north of Chumparun among the Tharoos, where there are no planters, distress is also felt. From a part of Rungpore bad reports come. There is a large tract, containing perhaps 300,000 souls, in the north-west corner of Dinagepore, where there were no crops, there are no stocks, and there are no traders who will buy and bring food; the local officers say that there we shall have to distribute food to the people. The only other bad tracts are two in Purneah, where common rice is under 10 seers to the rupee. The population of all these tracts where almost immediate distress is feared may be perhaps about four millions, and to these tracts Government is hurrying up grain. The district officers have now made out pretty fairly what are the worst tracts. There will be distress elsewhere later on; and some places may turn out very bad afterwards, though there is little fear for them now. But in every one of these tracts there must be a very hard struggle, which may begin in February and must begin in March. At the end of the year there were 27,000 labourers on the Soane works, and 25,000 on the various district relief works. The outturn of the spring crop depends on our getting more rain. If we get rain by the 20th, or so, we ought to get half an average crop of wheat, barley, and pulse everywhere, except North Tirhoot; and we shall get nearly a full crop on the inundated lands. But unhappily the spring crops do not form more than a small proportion of the food of the people in Bengal; and even in Behar spring grains form not one-third of the ordinary meals of the poor.

PRIVATE importations of grain into Behar from the North-Western Provinces are still pretty brisk; but very little private grain is going up from Bengal to Behar. Affairs in the Burdwan division are looking a little brighter, but we cannot tell how much of the present apparent relief is due to the coming of the new rice into the market. Much of the new rice is unfortunately going away across the sea. In the two months ending the 30th December 57,000 tons of food-grains have been exported by sea from Bengal, and only 10,000 tons imported. Exports continue to be double the Government imports now arriving. The East Indian Railway has poured 62,500 tons of food from east and west into Behar in the same period. This, though considerable for one tract, amounts to less than two days' supply for all Bengal, which is estimated to consume a minimum of 37,000 tons daily.

THE failure of the inland streams and the growing scarcity of drinking-water, to which we directed attention some weeks ago, lately called forth the action of the Lieutenant Governor. Acting on a report of the district officer of Nuddea, who writes, "I could hardly have believed how badly the people are off for water," and on the representations of Mr. C. H. Campbell when he was Commissioner of the Presidency Division, the Bengal Government has called on all the Commissioners to report what can be done, not only to supply the necessities of the present season, but "permanently to improve the village water-supply of Bengal." The diseases which waste the people are largely due, at all times, to the bad water sway from the great rivers. The difficulties of sending food into the more remote tracts are enormously increased by this early failure of the streams.

WITH the exception of table sorts, which are in demand for Europe and Australia, the price of rice is again rather lower. Tuesday's quotations were:—

	Common.	Good.
Ballam	2-14 to 3-2	3-4
Moonghy	3-5	
Kharee	2-13	
Culpee	3-6	
Table	3-14	4-6

The daily arrivals of Ballam are now considerable, but it is taken freely for the West Indies and country consumption, and stocks are not accumulating.

FROM the official report of the price of food-grains in Bengal on the 3rd of January 1874, we see that the price of common rice had risen, as compared with the previous week, in the districts of Burdwan, Bankura, Birbhum, Moorshidabad, Dinagepore, Rajshahi, Dacka, Cachar, Tippera, Patna, Saran, Champarun, Monghir, Purnia, and Hazaribagh. It had fallen in Hooghli, Calcutta, Rangpur, Bogra, Bukurgunj, Maimansingh, Silhet, Chittagong, Chittagong hill-tracts, Gaya, Bhagulpore, Balasor, Lohardaga, Maubhum, and Goalpara, and remained stationary in the twenty-four other districts mentioned in the report.

FRONTIER INTELLIGENCE.

OUR Cabul correspondent states "that the Ameer has addressed a letter to Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, the Governor of Herat, telling him that he was very much pleased with his former services, and that he considered him the best of all his sons; he also told him not to be displeased, regarding the nomination of Sirdar Abdoola Jan as his (the Ameer's) successor, as he had nothing whatever to do in the matter; the Raeeses and Sirdars of Cabul wished it." This advice is remarkable for its apparent coolness! He also told him to make over the governorship of Herat to his brother Sirdar Mahomed Ibraheem Khan, and to come to Cabul, where he would be appointed commander of all the forces; that in case the Ameer should leave Cabul on any expedition, disturbances would arise in the country, and that therefore by Yakoob Khans remaining in Cabul he could send him when occasion required. On receiving this letter, Mahomed Yakoob Khan became annoyed (we should say so), and sent a reply to the Ameer to the effect that it he had appreciated his services, he would never have consented to the nomination of Sirdar Abdoolla Jan as his successor; also that he would never make over Herat to anyone else, and that he would not go to Cabul. The Ameer, on receiving this reply, was very angry, and is bent on depriving him of the rulership of Herat. The same correspondent states that 1800 camels have been despatched to Jellallabad, and it is rumoured that they have been sent there for the Bajour expedition. Our Dera Ismail Khan correspondent informs us that the Ameer of Cabul wanted to enlist three regiments from amongst the Zoormat tribe, who promised that they would comply with his demand in the winter. They have not done so as yet. The Ameer assembled therefore a committee composed of Arsulla Khan Mullik of Jubbar Khyel, Hoossain Ali Khan, the commander of the troops, and Moonshee Mahomed Hussun Khan. The Ameer asked them the reason for his not being able to procure the troops which he demanded from the Zoormut and other tribes; they replied that unless the Ameer compelled them to give men, they would not do so. The Ameer has therefore despatched Colonels Mehr Dil Khan and Mahomed Ghyas Khan, with three regiments of foot, seven cannon and 1,000 sowars to impress into his service 3,000 men from the Zoormut tribe. The Ameer has written to Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, the ruler of Herat, telling him that if he is agreeable to have the troops at Herat exchanged for a like number in Cabul he can do so. The Sirdar has replied that the troops are not willing to leave Herat, —*Indian Public Opinion.*

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BELGAUM	Messrs. Eduljee Cursetjee Boyce; „ Cursetjee Merwanjee Boyce and Co.; „ Dunlop and Co.
BENARES	
BHOSAWUL, BUDNAIRA, and NANDGAUM	Mr. J. M. DeSouza.
BROACH	Mr. Jewanjee Nowrojee.
BUENOS AYRES	Mr. A. Rooke.
CALICUT	Mr. N. Hi-jee.
COLOMBO	Messrs. W. C. Brodie and Co.
DHARWAR	Mr. Merwanjee Hormusjee. Messrs. Cursetjee Merwanjee Boyce and Co.
HAKODADI	Messrs. Bowell and Co.
HIOGO	Messrs. Fischer and Co.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI	Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co.
HYDERABAD DECCAN	Messrs. Bonnevaile & Co.
HYDERABAD—SCIND	Mr. Durmsh Tessing.
KURRACHEE	„ Jamsetjee Rustomjee.
KAMPTEE, SECUNDERABAD, JUBBULPORE AND NAGPORE	Messrs. Cursetjee & Co.
LAHORE	„ Jamsetjee, Cooverjee & Co.
MADRAS	„ Arbuthnot & Co.
MANILA	„ Barretto & Co.
MUSSOORIE	„ J. H. Clarke Co.
POONA	Mr. Dadabhoy Cowasjee. Messrs. Hormusjee Manockjee & Co. Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee.
RANGOON	Messrs. Tod, Findley & Co.
SURAT	„ Goostadjee Jamsetjee & Co.
SIMLA	Mr. T. H. Williams.
TANNA	„ Dadabhoy Hormusjee.
UMBALLA	„ J. Naggs.

LONDON & BOMBAY PRICE LIST.

TERMS:—Three Months' Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. A liberal Discount for CASH. Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Merchants, and Traders, who may be supplied direct from London if preferred.

No Wines should be CRITICALLY tasted for more than a week or so after delivery, as all descriptions require rest after being moved.

The facilities afforded to consumers of procuring their supplies *direct from Europe* has induced us to quote English rates, and we beg to draw special attention to these quotations given below.

BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.		Per Dozen. In Bombay including all charges. Rupees. Qts.	Pts.	In Bond in London. Qts.
Chateau Lafite or Mouton	Gold capsule	32	17	5?/
„ Rauzan	Black capsule	25	13½	38/
„ Palmer	Blue capsule	22	12	32/
„ Larose	Yellow capsule	19	10½	26/
St. Julien	Green capsule	17	9½	22/
Cantenac	Red capsule	15	8½	15/
St. Estephe	White capsule	13		15/
Petit Medoc	Violet capsule	11½	7	12/
Haut Sauternes	Red capsule	22	12	3?/
Barsac		17	9½	22/
BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.				
Chambertin	Red (Labelled and Branded)	32	17	50/
Nuits	Red	26	—	40/
Volnay	Red	21	11½	30/
Beaune	Red	18	—	25/
Chablis (La Moutonne)	White	26	14	40/
Chablis, light	White	17	9½	22/

CHAMPAGNES. (CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s AND WACHTER & Co.'s BRANDS.)	Qts.	Pts.	Qts.
Magnums, Finest Dry	86	—	135/
Grand Vin (Fleur de Sillery)	45	24½	72/
Finest Dry Sparkling	44	23½	69/
„ „ pe. Hamper of 24½-pints	27	—	38/
Fine Dry Sparkling	38	20½	58/
Good Sparkling	31	17	44/
Carte Blanche, "Sibadey's" Brand	24	—	32/

GERMAN WINES.	Per Dozen. In Bombay, including all charges. Rupees. Qts.	Pts.	In Bond in London. Qts.
Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle	38	20½	5?/
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Muscatel	34	18½	50/
Moselle (still) Braunberger	26	14½	40/
Hock „ Johannisberger	42	22	7?/
„ „ Rudesheimer	27	15	41/
„ „ Hochheimer	24	13½	36/
„ „ Laubenheimer	15	—	—
Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel	27	—	41

SHERRIES, &c.	Qts.	Qts.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold seal, extra quality	38	58/
Amontillado, Black seal, choice and superior	34	54/
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft pale	26	39/
Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, dry	23	34/
Blue seal, very pale, dry and delicate	24	36/
Brown seal, pale and dry	23	34/
Yellow seal, pale medium colour	20	28/
Pink seal, Vino de Pasto, remarkably pale and very dry	20	28/
White seal, a good Dinner Wine	17	22/
Marsala, Virgin, pale, fine flavor	16½	21/
Madeira, East India, very choice	36	58/
SACRAMENTAL WINE—Rota Tent	26	39/

PORTS.	Per Dozen. Qts.	Pts.	Qts.
Old Crusted (5 years in bottle), original seal	34	—	54/
Invalid's Wine, Gold capsule	28	15	4?/
Black seal, Dessert Wine	24	13	38/
Red seal, a good sound new Wine	18	10½	24/

SPIRITS.	Per Doz. Qts. Rs.		
Cognac, superior fine old pale...Black capsule	33		44/
„ old pale ....Yellow capsule	28		36/
„ pale, White label ......White capsule	27		30/
„ pale, White label ......Blue capsule	22		22/
Rum, Old Jamaica, superior 1st quality	23½	...	26/
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	21	...	22/
Whisky, Irish, 1st quality	22	...	24/
„ Scotch, 1st quality	22	...	24/
Geneva, in flasks	19	...	18/

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.
Each Case containing 12 Pint bottles, viz.—

White Curaçao, Anti Choléra, Cherry Brandy, Crême de Thé, White Anisette, Curaçao Sec, Crême de Vanille, Noyeau de Martinique, Oranges Amères, Persicot, Roses sans Epines, Maraschino .... per case. 26 — 36/

LIQUEURS.	Per Dozen. Qts.	Pts.	Qts.
Curaçao, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	38	20	60/
Maraschino di Zara, best	38	20	60/
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	28	15	40/
Orange Bitters, best	20	—	26/
Kill the Crow Bitters	27	—	40/

INDIA PALE ALE.

In Casks containing 3 dozen Quarts ......} At Market Rates.
„ „ 6 „ Pints ......}

GUINNESS' STOUT.

In Casks containing 3 dozen Quarts......} None at present in Stock
„ „ 6 „ Pints ......}

WINES.—FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Sparkling Moselle	Rs. 20	per doz. Qts.
Sparkling Hock	„ 20	„ „
Claret Chat au Carmenil	„ 14	„ „
Claret St. Estèphe	„ 10	„ „
Claret Medoc	„ 9	„ „
Pale Sherry	„ 18	„ „

C. MACDONALD & Co.
Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 8th January 1874.

ROYAL NAVY RUM,
THE FINEST BRANDS OF
JAMAICA RUM
(LABELLED AS ABOVE)
ARE BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. LEMON HART AND SON,
GEORGE ST., TOWER HILL, LONDON,
(CONTRACTORS TO THE ADMIRALTY)
and are to be had of all Dealers in India and elsewhere.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and bildiungs in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

NOTICES.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT
IN
WOODEN SHIPS. | FOR SHINGLE ROOFS,
RAILWAY SLEEPERS, | SHIPS' BOTTOMS,
BEAM AND HOUSE TIMBERS | DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,
THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24, Fenwick Street, Liverpool
G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or
F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES.
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT WORK.
IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR
Churches, Schools, Clubs, | Institutions, Conservatories, Vestibules, | Halls, Corridors, Dairies, &c.
SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES,

Manufactured of the celebrated Jackfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns, Glazed Hearth Tiles. Wall and Bath Tiles. Designs and Estimates on application to
CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (LIMITED),
Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire,
ENGLAND.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.
IHLANG-IHLANG, VANDA, HENNA, JOCKEY CLUB, FRANGIPANE, WHITE ROSE, VIOLET, TEA, COFFEE, and other sweet Perfumes.
RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE and GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the HAIR. GLYCERINE and WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET, RICE, and other TOILET POWDERS.
RIMMEL'S far-famed TOILET VINEGAR. AQUADENTINE for the Teeth. PHOTOCHROME, to supersede Hair Dye. Fancy Crackers.
EUGENE RIMMEL, Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.
Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!
FOR
KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated
"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!
All Orders must be sent through an English House or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. WAR DEPARTMENT. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times, Engineer, Daily Telegraph, Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.
Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.
The HIGHEST CLASS MEDAL OF MERIT has been awarded at the VIENNA EXHIBITION for Adams's Patent Central Fire Breech-loading Revolvers.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.
ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.
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See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in
Rain Water Goods. | Verandahs. | Columns & Lamps.
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Tomb Railing. | Covered Ways. | Washhand Basins.
Terminals. | Balconies. | Closets and Urinals.
Cresting. | Fountains. | Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference to a firm in England.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.
Sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.
THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL
prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the court of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America, A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London, proprietors.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.
MACHINE MADE,
SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.
MR. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £ 5 0	to £50
„ Ear-rings	„ £ 1 10	to £10
„ Lockets	„ £ 1 0	to £20
„ Suites	„ £10 10	to £50
Chains ..... Per Ounce	„ £6 6	

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
„ Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
„ Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
„ Rings	from £ 5 to £500
„ Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.
Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.
For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.
ORDERS.
Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,
MR. STREETER,
(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
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Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
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Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
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Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.
To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

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LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
POLICIES are issued to cover GOODS and BUILDINGS in all parts of Bombay, as also in the Mofussil, at the lowest rates charged by other First-class Offices.
LYON & Co.,
Bombay Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.
AGENTS:
MESSRS. GADDUM & Co.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

POSITIVE WHOLE-WORLD RATES OF PREMIUM.

The rates charged by this office apply to all professions or employments, and cover residences in any part of the World. These rates give the Company for all ages an average of fully Five per cent. on the sum assured, and which is amply sufficient to protect the office from loss even if no other than Indian business were undertaken, but inasmuch as such business forms only a small proportion of what is being done, the Company's operations having been first commenced in the United Kingdom, and being now in course of extension to Canada, Australia, &c., the rates will, taken as a whole, yield a very handsome profit. The Positive rates are a little above the English rates of those offices doing an Indian business, the one uniform charge being applicable to residence in any country. It is intended that, in as short a space of time as possible, the Company will be represented in every part of the world, and the rate will be found amply sufficient to cover the risks anywhere.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.
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LONDON, 53, BEDFORD SQUARE, W.C.
With Branches at Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford, Middlesborough, Chester, Belfast, Glasgow, &c.
CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY.

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E. J. HARDCASTLE, Esq. (Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.)
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JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. (Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.)

TRUSTEE:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY:
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BANKERS:
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

SOLICITORS:
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Who will examine applicants for assurance at his residence (Sundays excepted) from 9-30 to 11 A.M., and elsewhere by preconcerted arrangement.

AUDITOR:
T. LIDBETTER, Esq.

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TREACHER'S BUILDING.

NATIVE LIVES INSURED FOR SHORT TERMS FROM 1 TO 10 YEARS, OR FOR LIFE.

WHOLE-WORLD POLICIES:
UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE

AN UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED EACH PAYMENT OR PREMIUM BEING MADE.

ALL NET PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS
FOR EACH RUPEES 1,000 ASSURED, WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS.			10 PREMIUMS.			15 PREMIUMS.		
	Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4
55	166	[4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS.			25 PREMIUMS.			30 PREMIUMS.		
	Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs 33-3-4.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8
35	39	0	8	34	7	8	31	10	0
40	43	4	0	38	6	4	35	11	4
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4
55	64	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8
60	78	0	8	71	12	8	73	13	4

PAYMENTS MAY BE MADE HALF-YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IF DESIRED AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE ON THE ANNUAL RATES.

PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM.

A married professional man, aged 30, enjoying an income of Rs. 15,000 per annum, drivable from his personal exertions, being desirous of making pecuniary provision for his family at his death might effect a Positive assurance for Rs. 20,000, to be paid for by ten half-yearly premiums of Rs. 56 per Rs. 1,000.

On payment of the first premium, the assured would become entitled to a Positive Promissory Note for Rs. 2,000, being one-tenth part of the sum assured, and also to a Positive Policy for Rs. 18,000 the two sums making up the Rs. 20,000 assured. The Policy for Rs. 18,000 would remain in force until the due date of next premium, on payment of which it would be reduced by Rs. 2,000, while the Positive Notes would be increased by a like amount. The life of the assured, in the event of his death occurring before all the ten payments were made, would be covered for the full amount of the sum assured, and if he lived to pay all premiums, his income would then be released from further charge on account of the Assurance which would constitute a great advantage to himself and family. At his death, the ten Positive Notes each for Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 20,000 in all upon being presented at the Office for payment, being payable to bearer, would be paid free from any deductions, and without anything being required beyond the usual proofs of death and burial of the assured.

All the expense of a Will, Probate or Letters of Administration, Probate and Legacy Duty being avoided from the form the transactions had been made to assume.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED IN FIVE DIFFERENT FORMS.

1. Policies for whole term of Life with payment of Premiums ceasing at the option of the Assured, after 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

2. Policies for whole term of Life with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

3. Policies for short terms of one, two, three, four, five, six seven, eight, nine, or ten years.

4. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable in the lifetime of the Assured.

5. Joint Life Policies payable at decease of the First which shall fail of two Lives.

Lapsed Policies may be revived without fine at any time on production of an approved Medical Certificate, and payment of arrears of Premium and Interest.

MILITARY OFFICERS ARE ASSURED AT CIVIL RATES.

FOR FULL DETAILS, TABLES OF PREMIUM, &c., reference should be made to the Prospectus, which may be had on application at the Offices of the Company.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.
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